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BUTTER'S READING AND SPELLING BOOK.

GRADATIONS
IN
READING AND SPELLING,

• UPON
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL PLAN,
BY WHICH
DISSYLLABLES ARE RENDERED AS EASY AS MONOSYLLABLES.

BY
HENRY BUTTER,
AUTHOR OF
"THE ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING BOOK AND EXPOSITOR,"
"THE GRADUAL PRIMER," "TANGIBLE ARITHMETIC AND GEOMETRY,"
ETC.

THIRTY-FIFTH EDITION.

LONDON:
WHITTAKER & CO., SIMPKIN & CO., LONGMAN & CO.,
HAMILTON & CO.

EDINBURGH: OLIVER AND BOYD.

1848.



LONDON:
SPOTTISWOODE and SHAW,
New-street-Square.

PREFACE

TO THE THIRTY-FIFTH EDITION.

THE original edition of this work consisted of three Parts, in 18mo, and was confined almost exclusively to words of one and two syllables. The first three Parts of the present edition are very similar to those in the previous ones; the original Preface is therefore retained, nearly verbatim.

When, about nine years ago, the Author enlarged this book, he inserted the Spelling lessons of three and four syllables, which were similar to those which were then at the beginning of THE ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING-BOOK AND EXPOSITOR, but which have lately been removed from it. He also inserted a variety of tables, showing how English words are derived from each other; together with *Opposites*, *Correlatives*, *Trines*, &c., which, it appeared to him, would help to induce a habit of thinking. These, however, experience has shown, were of too elevated a character to be fairly appreciated by the children using the GRADATIONS: therefore, when he recently revised and enlarged his SPELLING-BOOK, he substituted this very interesting and important matter in place of the easy Spelling which had for years been in both books.

Having then transferred what was relatively difficult from the GRADATIONS to the SPELLING-BOOK, it became necessary to consider what would most usefully occupy the vacancy caused by the transfer: and it appeared to

him that he could not do better than give some sets of words on familiar subjects with *easy* meanings — many of them being such as the children would know without the assistance of the book. This, he thought, would both please them and habituate them to understand and define the words they employ, and would also afford them encouragement when, in pursuing their studies, they should meet with what might otherwise have seemed an insuperable, or, at least, a considerable difficulty.

After pupils have thoroughly used the GRADATIONS, they will be well qualified to commence the Author's ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING-BOOK AND EXPOSITOR. To this work, then, he is anxious to call the attention of those who are as yet unacquainted with its peculiar features, which, he is happy to say, have been highly appreciated by numerous Teachers, both in this country and in the United States; as is most unequivocally evinced by a large and increasing annual sale, as well as by many laudatory reviews and recommendations.

The GRADUAL PRIMER, which now consists of the first and second Parts of the original GRADATIONS, with improvements, will be found well calculated to be the very first book that is put into a child's hands.

The Author cannot omit the present opportunity of repeating his grateful sense of the very favorable reception his books have experienced. It will stimulate him to continue to devote his talents in that humble, yet honorable direction where they appear to him to be most useful.

48, Cloudesley Terrace, Islington, London.

15th July, 1848.

PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

Most persons, whether parents or teachers, upon whom has devolved the important duty of communicating the elements of language to young children, must often have felt the want of a book in which both the ideas and the words are adapted to the opening capacities of their pupils.

To supply this desideratum is the object of the present little work; in which the greatest pains have been taken to keep the subjects within the apprehensions of children, and, at the same time, to please and instruct them.

But its peculiar feature, and that upon which its claim for public approbation and adoption chiefly rests, consists in its minute division and classification of Dissyllables; so that young pupils are enabled to advance, by the most gradual and easy steps, from the alphabet to the longest words of two syllables.

A common method is, either to take all the Monosyllables in one alphabetical table, or to separate them into those of 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. letters each; and to finish the learning of them before commencing Dissyllables; so that *straight, through, wrought, flounce, &c.* are to be learned before *la-dy, up-on, li-on, ox-en, &c.* Dissyllables, also, are usually divided only into those accented on the first, and those on the second syllable, and the alphabetical arrangement is adhered to; so that in them we meet with *ab-tract* before *ba-by, cham-pain* before *di-et, instinct* before *in-to, lan-guage* before *li-on, trans-gress* before *un-do, &c.*

Instead of such a defective arrangement, I have, with considerable labor, digested the Dissyllables into upwards of twenty distinct classes. This has enabled me to blend them

with the Monosyllables ; by which means they mutually assist each other in an eminent degree.

Convinced that they cannot be rendered too easy, I have bestowed peculiar care on the tables of Monosyllables, classifying them according to their sounds, and not introducing the long ones till the pupil has become familiar with easy Dissyllables. This simple contrivance surmounts, and almost annihilates, what has often been felt as a monstrous difficulty.

My aim in this work has been—not to teach young children the derivation and composition of words, which are above their capacity, but—to smooth the path to reading, by facilitating the acquirement of a true pronunciation. With this view, I have disregarded the etymological division of the words, and have adhered to the rule, “to take as many letters for a syllable as shall give that syllable the nearest possible sound to its true sound, when pronounced together with the other syllables of the word to which it belongs.”

To the whole of the Spelling I have adapted a large collection of *original* Reading Lessons, similarly and equally progressive and easy. They are of necessity original ; because, even if I had been so disposed, I could not have copied them : for, although Monosyllables are notoriously difficult, and books have been composed almost exclusively of them, I believe I have the good fortune to be the first to introduce young children early to Dissyllables.

In what I have done, I have endeavoured to serve the rising generation at their entrance upon the vast field of literature and science. How far I have accomplished my object, must be left to the decision of parents and teachers ; to whom, with respectful confidence, I submit the result of my labors.

H. BUTTER.

Feb. 27, 1828.

BUTTER'S
GRADATIONS IN READING.

PART I.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g
h	i	j	k	l	m	n
o	p	q	r	s	t	u
	v	w	x	y	z	

A a	B b	C c	D d
E e	F f	G g	H h
I i	J j	K k	L l
M m	N n	O o	P p
Q q	R r	S s	T t
U u	V v	W w	X x
	Y y	Z z	

is	it	at	an	in	am
no	so	as	on	or	ox
be	he	me	we	us	up
by	my	if	of	to	do

is it	I am	to go
it is	am I	go in
is he	do it	go on
he is	do so	go up

it is so	am I on	we do it
so it is	so I am	so do we
is he in	go up it	if we go
he is up	do go in	of an ox

if it is an ox	I am to do it
he is to go in	do it as we do
if it is to be	is he to do so
is it to be so	he is to go up

the sun is up	am I to go
so it is day	he may see it
let me see it	do it for me
we may all go	put it by him

let us go to bed	get a pen and ink
do as you are bid	the pen is not bad
he has a peg top	is it in the ink
get his hat for him	do not put it in

get my box for me	an ox can eat hay
he may run for it	can he get it now
we are all to go	put it on the mat
let me put it in	he may sit by me

the sun is not hot now
 we can go out and run
 she may go for her cap
 let me put on my hat

the dog may be on the mat
 do not let him run at us
 we may not go in the mud
 do not go if it is wet

It is by God we are fed.
Let us go the way to God.
The way of sin is a bad way.
If we are hid, God can see us.
We are to be led up to God.
God is not far off.
Let us try to do the law of God.

A fly is not so big as a bee.
The sky was red to-day.
A cat may run at a rat.
She hid the fan in her lap.
It is hot now, and I am dry.
My new hat is put in a big box.
Her tea is not so hot as his.
I can use a pen and do a sum.
The mug has ale in it ; put it by.
He had a bad cut, but he did not cry.
Do not let the dog run at the cow.
You may go and see if it is wet.
We put the old man on his ass.
Did you see the fly in my cup?

The top of a box is the lid.
An old egg is not fit to eat.
Did the hen lay an egg to-day ?
An owl is as big as a hen.
A cat is not so sly as a fox.
I saw a rat eat a bit of bun.
Did you see the dog get the rat ?
Was the sun set at six to-day ?
See ! my old top has a new peg.
She is to put her cap in her box.
The end of a pen is the nib.
Do not go in the dew ; it is wet.
If you go, do not get in the mud.
Ann has a nut and a fig for you.
If you are out at the end of the
day, you can see the sun set.
The sun is in the sky ; if you see
it in a fog, it is red.
Now Tom is so ill, you may go
and see him, and sit by him.
Our pig can not run, he is so fat ;
so we let him lie all day in the sun.

The cat has got on the bed. Put her off; for she is not to be on it.

If we go to bed at ten, we can get up at six.

A cat or a dog cannot hop on one leg, as you and I can.

One day a boy had a pea, and he set it in a pot.

If the bun is too hot, do not eat it now, but put it by.

Let us not go and dig now; for it is too hot to be out in the sun.

The bee on the bud has wax on its leg, and yet it can fly.

An owl can see its way if the sun is set; but not if it is up.

A man or a boy can not fly; but he can run, and can sit, and can lie on a bed.

As the sun is not too hot, we can go out and buy a bun or two for us to eat at our tea.

Holy men rely upon God.

Let us do our duty to God and man.

Ask God to pardon you for all the sin you do.

On Sunday let us not forget how to begin the day.

We can not get a bit to eat, if God do not supply it for us.

God can see us and all men; but we can not see Him as He is.

If you see a boy do ill, go a way from him, and do not be as bad as he is.

It is my duty to be tidy.

I saw a fly in a cob web.

In July you can get a posy.

Set the egg-cup on a napkin.

Our old parrot can say "Madam."

The bun is not out of the oven yet.

Mary is a rosy baby: she can not run.

If a lady is ill she can lie on a sofa, or she can go to bed.

The man at the inn has a pony, and ten oxen, and a big dog.

Ben can undo his box now; for he has had a new key to it.

The cat has a kitten, but it cannot see.
Put the barley and carrot into the sty.

The man has a firkin of ale in his
bar row.

Em ma is not to let her patten lie on
the car pet.

A don key is not so ea sy to man age as
a po ny.

The tin-man has put a new lid to the
old tea-pot.

We did not buy a peg-top ; for the toy-
man had not one.

I for got to let you see my tom tit, and
the old pea-hen.

The fox was too sly to let the lion get
him ; but ran a way.

Did you tie up the fag got ? you may
un do it, for I can not.

If you get a kit ten, you are not to let
the lap-dog see it.

You can not buy a pip pin or a dam son
in May ; for it is not the sea son.

Go on tip toe, and see if Ann has put
her bob bin and cot ton a way.

Mary is so ill to day that she can not
eat a bit, or sit up in her bed.

All that we enjoy is given to us by God.
It was God who did create us in His own image.

The way to God is open for all : but let us not delay to go in it.

We cannot be happy if we do not follow the law of God.

The sun is not so noble an image of God as man is.

No man has any merit of his own : it is all due to God only.

It is only by doing our duty to God and man that we can be happy.

Man can manage all cattle ; and he is the only being that can adore God.

Let us not begin to sin ; for if we do we may go on.

The law of God is holy ; and it is our duty to obey it.

If we try to do our duty, we may rely on being happy.

Let us follow in the way to God, and not in any manner wander out of it.

A man is a human being that is to be happy for ever, if he is humble, godly, and useful now.

Martha is to put her bobbin and bodkin in to her net bag.

In summer it is often too sultry for us to be out in the sun.

Put the towel in to the bundle, and carry it to the mangle.

The mason got up by a ladder to the top of the window.

We had coffee and muffins for tea; and at supper we had ale in a silver mug.

The man is to finish doing the hot-bed at the bottom of the garden to day.

Let us go to bed now, and set the candle on the hob, and put it out.

How happy the little fellow was to see the bow and arrow I had for him!

At the castle is a monkey to amuse the people. It is very funny to see him.

Our little puppy can follow us now: but he is not able to get over a kennel.

I can ask the farmer at the end of our hamlet to let me get a turnip as I go to the forest.

One windy day, as I was going by the canal, I saw an idle fellow let his hat fly in to it.

The cup has no handle: it was broken off the other day by the kitten.

A linnet was flying over the willow, and on a sudden I saw it settle upon the top of it.

My new hat in the oval box is too narrow: do not omit to carry it to the hatter and ask him to widen it.

If you let a pony or a donkey go at random, he may happen to get into a rugged way and upset you in to the mud.

Did you ever see an ant trying to carry an ear-wig, in order to lay it up for the season of winter?

Do not abuse an aged dog; but if he run after a fox, or a badger, or a rat, and get it, you may pat him; for it is his duty to do so.

If we get up early, and it is not foggy, we are to pay a visit to the tanner. The way is too muddy by the cattle market, so we can go by the old saw-pit.

As you go to market on Friday, buy a rabbit or a pullet for the old lady that is ill, for Sunday, and a little bit of mutton for Monday.

Let us adore God for His mercy and favor to us and all men.

After the sermon we can go and refer to the Bible.

Let all glory and honor be given to God only.

We are to be led up to God by the maxims of the Bible.

All men are to die; and they may go to God, if they try not to do ill.

Let us extol our God for His power and wisdom.

On Sunday let us get up early to fulfil the duty of the day.

Can we ever forget God, who is the giver of all that we and all people enjoy?

It is our duty to obey the law of God as we see it in the holy Bible.

In order to be happy, we are to exert all our powers to be as useful as we can.

Let us be honest in doing our duty, and rely upon God in all that may happen to us.

In the Bible we see our duty, and how we are to act in order to fulfil the law of God,

Emma has a velvet bonnet, and a purple ribbon.

The tulip in the corner of our garden is of a yellow color.

A tallow candle is very useful; but a wax one is better.

Sugar is useful for tea and coffee, and to put in to a pie.

Horses and asses eat hay, and lie upon litter in a stable.

We use a little needle for muslin; and a larger one for cotton.

Our master is very gentle and tender to us: let us try not to vex him.

Ben has broken the walnut for Ann: now dinner is over, she may eat it.

Get me the ink bottle; it is on the table in the garret; but do not be in a hurry, or you may let it tumble.

Divide the apple into two pieces, and put the larger one by for Sarah; but you, Robert, may eat the other bit now.

Now the baby dozes we are all to be quiet. Ask Betsy to see if the pillow in the cradle is even; for Mamma is going to put baby to bed.

The car man is going into the city, and you may follow him.

My uncle had a puzzle in his pocket for my little sister.

The paper and pencil are lying on the table by the sofa.

The doctor has a pestle and mortar over his parlor window.

The water in the river is muddy; so we filter it, and get a gallon or two of it a day.

I had a sad cut on my little finger on Monday; but Mamma put a bit of rag on it, and it is better to-day.

Let the old sea man enter; and do you, Susan, go into the cellar and get him a jug of ale.

My uncle Robert is living at Epsom; and my sister and I often visit him in the summer: we can see the horses at the races if we are at his upper window.

The honest old miller has a very bad fever, and is in danger of dying; the doctor has given him a powder in jelly; and he may eat a hot apple or an oyster or two.

BUTTER'S GRADATIONS IN READING.

PART II.

God is love. In Him we live, and move, and have our being.

I cannot love God too much, for He made me and all men to be happy for ever.

It is the will of God to lead us to Himself. My body will die; but my soul will live for ever.

The Bible was written by holy men, as they were bidden by God.

We may well be content with what we have, for God will surely give us what is best for us.

The favor of God is of more value to us than ever so much gold and silver; for they will perish, but it will last for ever.

Pray to the Lord when you go to bed, and when you rise; and He will keep you safe, and give you all that is good for you.

Our good Lord is so kind that even a baby is not below His care. As He is so good to us, we will try all that we can to shew our love and duty to Him.

I can read in this nice book, for I find that it is not too hard for me.

We have snow and ice in winter, and hail and rain in summer.

Horses are very fond of clover ; they like it much better than hay.

Cows give us nice milk. A cow is very fond of her calf, and does not like it to be taken away from her.

You cannot fly a kite if the wind is not up; and if it is too high you are in danger of losing it.

Never eat in a hurry; for if you do, your food will not do you so much good as if you take time to chew it well.

Pure gold is of a fine yellow color, and is too soft to use for money ; so they mix a little copper or silver with it, and then it will wear a long time.

In some places, a canal or a rail-road goes over a valley, and even over a river ; and in other places, a tunnel is cut for it to run under a hill, that has a road over it.

Of a grocer you can buy tea, coffee, and sugar, citron and lemon-peel, figs, honey, sugar-candy, and barley-sugar ; pepper, mace, nutmeg, ginger, and other spices.

If you want to make a boat, I know who can shew you how to cut one out of a good bit of wood.

My uncle says that he will buy me a cart and horses at the fair, and a doll for my sister, as she has broken her old one.

If you get your feet wet when you go out, it may give you cold, and you may be very ill from it.

We must make the best use of our time, and try to do some good each day, or it will be lost to us.

A farmer must lay a good coat of manure over his land, or it will not bear so good a crop of corn.

Horses and asses can carry us many a mile in a day, or draw a load for us a long way. When they grow old and cannot work, we will be kind to them.

In the middle of an apple or a pear is the core; and in that are the pips. When they are ripe, the pips are of a dark color; but the pips of a lemon are yellow.

If you act so as to offend a good man, who is sincere in his love to you, he will be more sorry that you have done amiss, than angry at your conduct to himself.

Pray give me some milk; for I am very dry this hot day.

I dare say you like honey. Is it not a wonder that little bees can make it?

An apple or a pear will rot soon after it is ripe, if you let it fall and lie under the tree.

Silk is very nice for a gown to wear in winter; but I like a muslin one better for the summer.

The dog in yonder kennel is very surly; we will not go too near him, that he may not bite us.

Ask your Mamma to give me a wafer, that I may seal my letter, and send it to the post; for I want it to go to your aunt Susan to-day.

It is much better to hear a bird sing as it sits on the top of a bush in the open air on a fine sunny day, than when it is shut up in ever so nice a cage.

I had a sad cut on my little finger the other day; but my sister tied it up with a bit of linen rag, and it is a good deal better now. I hope it will soon be well.

Ben has broken the walnuts for Ann. Now dinner is over, she may eat a few of them, but she must not eat many; for it is very bad to eat too many nuts.

The true and only way to lead a good life, is to mind what God says in His Word.

Good people can never be alone; for God is always with them.

God will forgive us, if we forgive them that offend us.

In this happy country, we are free to worship God in the manner we like best.

All mankind will be happy indeed, if they are sincere in loving the Lord, and in doing what is just to each other.

If we are in earnest when we call upon the Lord, He will not withhold His support when we are most in need of it.

The goodness and mercy of our Lord extend even to the heathen and gentile, who do not know His name, but worship idols of wood and stone.

Always keep the Sabbath holy; for that day is due to the worship of the Lord. One day out of seven is surely not too much to devote to His service.

Angels may be said to be the kinsfolk of good men; for they have one common parent, that is, God; and they love mankind more than any men can love each other.

We have five fingers on each hand, and five toes on each foot.

We must not say that it is cruel for cats to kill rats and mice: it is good for us that they do so; for the rats and mice like to eat our food, and do us no good that I know of.

A bull is a noble and useful fellow. He will help the farmer to draw the cart. We will let him have some nice hay for his labor, and we will take care not to hurt him.

My sister is going to have a new doll; but she will not like it better than the old one. I am sure she is very fond of that. I have often seen her sit very quiet in a corner, and play with it for an hour at a time.

A little bit of plum cake is very nice; but we cannot eat much of it at a time. Good plain food is best for us; but we may not eat too much even of that, or it will give us a pain in the head, and make us sick and ill.

It is good for children to have a little garden of their own to take care of; they are almost all fond of digging, and sowing, and planting; and like to see flowers as they are growing. A parent likes a flower that a child gathers out of his own garden better than any that he can buy.

Henry lent me a nice long bit of pencil, and I gave it him back again.

Put your book away as soon as you have done with it, and do not let it lie on the table.

A good boy or girl will behave as well be hind your back as be fore your face.

The star ling that you hear sing so loud, does not belong to us, but to the people that live next door.

My aunt Sarah, before she left town, gave me the coral neck lace that I wear, for a keep sake.

Ellen has a wax doll with real hair, all in ringlets; and its eyes open and shut just as if it were alive.

I was very rest less in bed; for the whitlow on my index finger gave me much pain, and kept me a wake a long time.

The tail of a pea cock is very hand some in the sun; but he cannot sing: now I like a linnet or a lark much better, that can sing all day long.

If you set an a corn, it will in time become an oak, and may be used to make a ship. A wood man, with an axe, can cut down an oak in a day, that has been growing for ages.

I suppose you know that we can see a rainbow only when the sun is out.

About an hour after noon, is the hottest part of the day; for at that time the sun has most power.

I can assure you that I did not intend to hurt you, and I am very sorry for having done so.

Is it not cruel to confine a poor bird in a narrow cage, that has been used to fly in the open air all its life?

It was a lady bird that you saw on the larkspur; but I do not know the name of the little insect that was upon the rose.

Beet root is in the form of a carrot, but much bigger, and of a deep red color. Some people pickle it, and others make sugar from it.

If you set the pip of ever so nice an apple, and let it grow of itself, it may only become a crab-tree, that will bear a sour sort of apple.

Some rivers are rapid, and some slow; some are wide, others narrow; some are so deep that a ship can sail up them, others are so shallow that you may walk across them without danger.

On the Sabbath we will attend the public worship of the Lord, and humbly offer up our prayers to Him.

If I do not try to get the better of my bad temper, God cannot admit me to be happy with Him after I die.

It is in vain for us to look with out us for heaven, if we do not suffer our Lord to form one within our own bosom.

Our Lord took the name Jesus when He came in His love and pity to redeem mankind, and to save His people from the power of sin.

In reading the Word of God, be careful that you attend to the meaning of what you read, in order that you may attain to true wisdom.

A helpless little infant that does not yet know even its own mother, is as much an object of the care and regard of our good Lord, as a king is.

So long as we remain in this life, we cannot be exempt from pain; perhaps we may even have severe trials to bear; but, if we firmly and humbly endure unto the end, we may expect to become members of the kingdom of heaven.

Horses and cows are very fond of going into shallow water to cool on a hot day.

A salmon is a fish that has so much power that it can make its way up a torrent, and can leap very high.

It is good to eat salt with our meat. People often salt beef and pork before they cook them ; mutton, lamb, and veal are not salted. Bacon and ham are made from pork.

When you meet with a word, and do not know its meaning, take notice of it ; and, at a proper time, ask your master to have the goodness to inform you what it is.

It is very silly to startle at a poor little spider, that will run away from you as fast as it can : for my part, I have often been much amused at seeing one spin its web.

People brew beer from malt and hops ; they let it work in an open tub, and then put it into a barrel, and bung it up to keep. Ale is better for being put into bottles, and kept till it is old.

Eggs that are newly laid, are much better than others. People that keep poultry can often have them ; but such as live in cities, and have to buy all they use, find that they are always very dear in winter.

A girl can often assist her mother, if she cannot afford to keep a servant. She can mind the baby when her mother is gone out to buy what is wanted; and she can make herself useful in mending the linen, and in many other ways.

On Monday I did not know my lesson; for I had been a long way on Sunday to see a person that was ill; and I did not return home till it was very late; but my kind master forgave me, for he knew that I did not intend to do a miss or to offend him.

Before the winter is near gone, you may see the snow drop and crocus; soon after, come the primrose, cow slip, crow foot, and daisy; and, in a little time, an endless number of others; so that, long before the summer, if you go into any well-kept garden, you may have a nose gay.

We are too apt to say that pigs are dirty. In a state of nature they are not so; and farmers will tell you that it is much better to keep them clean. It is true they are not over nice as to what they eat, so that they get plenty of it. When they have eaten as much as they want, they may go to bed; for they have no work to do.

An orphan has neither father nor mother. We cannot shew too much kindness to a poor orphan.

The poplar is a tall, slender, and handsome tree ; but the wood of it is not so useful as that of the oak.

Hay is good for horses and cattle to eat in the winter, when they can get nothing else. It is kept dry under a shed.

We must take as much care to keep the good will of all who know us, as we did to gain it, or we may lose it.

In winter the sun gives us as much light as it does in the summer, but not so much heat ; so we have no flowers.

If it is our custom to be have well only to our betters, we may some time or other neglect to pay proper respect to a very worthy person.

A posset is made by mixing treacle or wine with boiling hot milk, and stirring it well. It is very nice physic for a cold, if taken when you are in bed.

If you wear a flannel jacket next your skin, it will perhaps prevent your taking cold, if you have to go a journey in the winter, or to travel much by night,

When good children die they go to heaven, and become happy angels.

Our Lord wishes us to be good; for if we are not, we in fact refuse to let Him make us happy.

The best way that we can employ our reason, is, to apply it to the study of the Word of God.

If we do not love each other, whom we have seen, how can we love God, whom we have not seen?

Wicked people, from the fear of pain or loss of some kind, avoid doing evil; but good people, from the love of what is right.

Our Parents take all the care they can of us; but God, who is the Father of all, takes as much care of each of us as if He had nothing else to do.

We read in the gospel that our Lord says, "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Man is the most noble creature that God has made. He can walk erect, and behold the sun and moon, and admire all the wonders of nature. He only will live for ever, but all others will perish

The city of New York is much larger, and has many more houses and people in it than Boston.

I like to look over an atlas as much as I do a picture book; for I often see in the maps some of the places I have read of.

To a person going over a desert under a burning sun, a cup of cold water is of more value than a pint of wine.

I like drawing very well when I am alone; but I prefer music and singing, for a good many can enjoy them at once.

All the common metals are heavy; but some of them more so than others. Tin and silver are not nearly so heavy as lead; and that again is not so heavy as gold.

It is the nature of dogs and cats to quarrel; but little children are to love each other dearly. When they are playing and romping, they must always be careful not to hurt each other.

When you are in the country, if you are out in a shower, you may get under a tree to defend you from the rain; but if it become a tempest, you had better run to the nearest cottage or shed; for then it is not safe to remain under a tree,

It is by far the best way, even when we are in danger of censure for our bad conduct, to say only what is true.

As Betsy has done her sampler well, her mother says she will make her a present of a new pair of scissors, and a silver thimble.

When you make a mistake, the sooner you correct it the better: if you do not correct it, you may depend upon it, people will accuse you of being careless.

From the top of a mountain you may have a very wide prospect: you may discern a steeple that is far distant; and the horses and cattle that are in the valley below will appear to be no bigger than mice.

In some places, they get water from a well with a pail and a long rope; in others, they pump it up; but in London it runs in a big iron pipe under the pavement; and, by only turning a tap, the cistern or water-butt soon gets full.

Country people say that, before a severe winter, they always notice more hips and haws in the hedges than at any other time. In this manner, then, does God provide, during a deep snow, for the support even of a little bird that must else perish for want,

It must be very sad for people to be so poor that they cannot buy coals to make a fire to keep them warm during a severe winter. Let us who can afford it, give some of our money to a poor man to help him to buy food and fuel for his wife and chil dren.

Poor people, if they are good, may be as happy, and enjoy life as much as rich ones. If they have not dainty food, it does not much matter; for they can relish what is more common. When they are at work, they may feel sure that they are useful; and then they cannot be sad.

In warm countries it does not often snow. Some time ago, at Canton, in China, the snow-fell some inches deep. The oldest native had never before seen any: but some English men were glad to see it, and began pelting each other; and the China men, when they saw the fun, did so too.

When the corn is ripe, it is harvest time. Then the reapers cut it down, and tie it up in bundles; and carry it in wag gons to the barn, to keep it dry till it is wanted. When they have got the corn all safe in, they call it har vest home, and the farmers all make merry.

BUTTER'S GRADATIONS IN READING.

PART III.

We ought to believe as we pray, to think as we pray, to feel as we pray, and to act as we pray.

We all desire to die well; how careful, therefore, should we be to live well!

Providence in mercy conceals from us the moment of our death, in order that we may employ all the others well.

Our Lord Jesus Christ loves little children, and gives His angels charge over them, to protect them from harm.

Men judge of the heart by our words and deeds; but God, who is all-wise, judges of our words and deeds by the heart.

Children should know why they live in this world. They are not merely to eat, and drink, and play; but to prepare for heaven, by being as useful as they can.

The water that flows in the river will serve to make my body clean; but, unless my spirit is made pure by the truths of God's holy Word, I shall not be fit for the kingdom of heaven.

It will help you to judge of the power and goodness of God, if you think that He made the world and all the men and living things that are upon it; and that we all derive our support from Him.

The sun shines by its own light, and so do the fixed stars ; but the moon and planets derive their light from the sun.

When we burn coals, the chief part of the heavy matter rises into the air as smoke ; for the ashes that remain are very light.

Bread is made of flour ; which is the finest part of the wheat, after it is ground and the husk is taken away, which is bran.

In cities and large towns they make use of tiles or slates to cover the roofs of houses ; but in the country, where there is but little danger of fire, they often thatch them.

It is only a few years ago that steam vessels were first used ; now they are quite common ; and, as they do not stay for wind or tide, when you go in them, you can almost tell the exact time when you will arrive at the end of your voyage.

At noon, that is, at twelve o'clock in the day, the sun is highest, and is in the south : if you then turn your back to it, your face will be towards the north ; the east will be on your right hand, and the west on your left.

Rooks and crows are large black birds : they are fond of corn, and eat a good deal of that which the farmer sows ; but then we must not forget that they are of great service to him in picking up the worms and grubs that, if they were not destroyed, would gnaw the roots of the corn, and kill a great deal more of it than the birds eat.

None are so deaf as those who will not hear.

If you wish to please people, you must be careful not to do any thing that can offend them.

Do not waste any thing to-day which you may stand in need of to-morrow; nor neglect that which fore sight may provide for, or care prevent.

Let us not desire to be great, but be content to be what we are : for then we can fill a high place without pride, or a low one without shame.

If men would take half the pains to be what they ought to be, which they take to appear what they are not, they would be much better than they are.

Those most befriend us who give us whole some advice, and blame us when we do not suppress our bad tempers, and strive, in all our conduct, to be as faultless as we can.

It happens to a man of science as to a blade of corn, which shoots high, and carries itself upright, while the ear is empty; but when ripe and full of grain, it bows down and is humble.

Before good seeds are sown in a garden, the weeds and hurtful plants must be all thrown out : and, in the same way, evil passions and tempers must be subdued before the seeds of truth can take root in the mind.

Birds build nests in hedges and trees : then they lay their eggs, which, after the hen has sat on them a proper time, become young birds : at first the old ones have to feed them ; but they soon teach them to fly and pick up their own food,

When the frost is gone, and the trees begin to put out their buds and leaves, we may expect soon to have blossoms and fruit.

You can buy a large box top, with a wrought iron peg for three pence, and a good string and wooden spoon for a penny.

I should like to be a shepherd: I mean in the summer: for what can be a finer sight than a large flock of sheep and lambs grazing over a common!

The blades of knives are sharp and are made of steel: when they are good they are very hard and brittle, and are almost sure to break if you let them fall.

Grapes are a choice sort of fruit, growing upon vines, in large bunches: they contain a great deal of juice, from which wine is made. When dried in the sun, grapes become raisins.

Pigs like to eat and drink as much as ever they can. If boys and girls were to do so, it would be sure to make them stupid and ill; but their parents and friends know best what is good for them, and give them as much food as will keep them in health and spirits.

Cows eat grass, hay, and turnips; they give us plenty of milk. Rennet put into milk turns it into curds and whey. The curds are made into cheese. If new milk is let stand for some hours in a cool place, cream will rise to the top of it. This is taken off with a skimmer, and put into a churn, and made into butter.

We do not pray to God to inform Him of our wants, but to express our sense of the wants which He knows before we ask Him.

The Bible contains the will of God, and teaches us how we ought to live in this world, so that we may be happy in the next.

Children are to do the will of their earthly Parents, in order that, when they grow up, they may be the better able to do the will of their Father who is in heaven.

The infant mind is like a garden in spring; which, unless we give it our constant care, will soon be over-run with all sorts of hurtful weeds. These must be rooted out; and then the blossoms and fruit of summer and autumn will amply repay us for our labor.

In order that we may be able to be of some service to mankind when we grow up, we must strive to learn as much as we can now that we are young. Those who have been well taught in their youth, have reason to be glad that they are able to be more useful than others. If we love to be useful, we are sure to be happy.

If you look at the moon through a proper glass, you may see that it has land and water, rivers and seas, hills and valleys, as there are in this world; and, since God makes nothing in vain, we may be sure that it also has human beings, and beasts, birds, and fishes living upon it, though we cannot see them.

Those fruit trees that grow without support are called standards: but those that are trained against a wall are called wall-trees. Wall-fruit is finer than the other, because all the branches are spread out and exposed to the rays of the sun.

Bees extract honey from the insides of flowers, and form wax of the yellow dust that is in them. With the wax they construct honeycombs, in the cells of which they place the honey; and the queen, who is the mother of the whole swarm, lays her eggs there.

In some parts of the sea there are quick sands, where ship wrecks often happen. If a ship strikes upon one of them, it seldom gets off again, but sinks into it, and is lost. Some of them are dry at low water, and you may walk upon them safely, till the tide begins to rise.

Most dogs have a very quick sense of smelling, and can trace a fox merely by the scent; whereas others have only a faint smell, and hunt by the sight; such, for instance, as the greyhound; which is very slender, and never becomes fat, although it may be ever so well fed.

Horses' hoofs are formed of a substance which is hard enough to let the farrier or blacksmith put an iron horse-shoe on it. Draught horses must have heavy shoes, and saddle horses light ones. In frosty weather, horses must be roughshod; that is, their shoes must have spikes to prevent their slipping.

The love of God to man is so great, that He always keeps within his reach the means whereby he may attain to endless bliss.

Children cannot be too thankful to their parents and teachers ; indeed, the better they love them, the better they will love and serve God.

When Mrs. Chapone was asked why she always came early to church ? she replied " Because it is a part of my religion never to disturb the religion of others."

The death-bed of a sincere and humble Christian, who feels that heaven is his birth-right, is a more useful lesson for a worldly-minded man than any he can read else where.

When we partake of a meal, we have great reason to be thankful : for many men must have labored to produce it ; and, to crown the whole, God must have bestowed His blessing on their labor.

We may judge how much depends upon our present life, when we know that we are sent here to practise what is good, that we may be happy here after ; and that, unless we lead a good life, we cannot be happy in heaven.

Let us not be wretched if we have not all we desire ; for we often find that the things we most wished for, do not bring us so much joy as we thought they would. We have only to think of the goodness and wisdom of God, and we shall be assured that there is as much mercy in what He denies, as in what He grants.

The heat of the sun causes vapors to rise from the whole surface of the earth. Of these the clouds are formed ; which, at proper times, discharge their contents ; and the rain descends in showers, to gladden the thirsty soil, and render it fruitful. Much of the water returns, through brooks and rivers, into the sea, and thus performs a constant circuit.

Some plants are so hardy that they may remain in the open air during the frost ; others, that are somewhat tender, require to be placed in the shelter of a green-house, when it is very cold ; and there are others, which come from hot climates, that are so very tender as to require to be kept in a hot-house that has constant fires, except in the middle of the day in the height of summer.

People sometimes shew their ignorance by looking for qualities in animals that do not belong to their nature. The ass, for instance, though he is not so swift of foot, or so teachable as the horse, is yet very useful to a poor man. He is cheaply kept, for he will eat almost any herb ; and requires scarcely any shelter. He will bear labor much better than the horse ; and, if he is allowed to go his own pace, he will travel, day after day, a greater distance than the horse can. Thus we find that we ought on no account to despise the humble ass, who really deserves at our hands the kindest treatment, as much as his nobler kinsman, the horse.

Religion begins in knowledge, proceeds in practice, and ends in happiness.

Every action is good or bad, wise or foolish, as it promotes or hinders our eternal happiness.

When God permits trials to assail us, He gives us strength to bear up against them, if we humbly implore Him.

When you do good, do it because it is good; not because men esteem it: when you shun evil, flee from it because it is evil: not because it is despised by men: be honest for the love of what is right, and you will keep so.

The wisest men often make great mistakes; the strongest men can do but little, and soon grow tired; and the best men sometimes do amiss: but God never makes a mistake; He makes and upholds all things, and never tires; and all that He does is quite good.

Man is the only creature that has reason. Instead of this, the brutes have instinct; by means of which they can amply supply all their wants. Reason can be improved to any extent, but instinct cannot. The men of the present day know much more than those who lived even a century ago: but birds build their nests, and bees construct their combs, just the same now as ever they did. As the human species, then, is so much exalted above all others, it behoves us to be careful that we do not degrade it; but do our utmost to advance in wisdom and virtue.

A mere *point* is said to have neither length, breadth, nor thickness; a *line* has only length; a *surface* has length and breadth; and a *solid* has length, breadth, and thickness.

Knowledge and learning, riches and honor, are then only good when we employ them for the service of mankind; if we neglect to use them so, they are even worse than useless to ourselves.

In the summer, and even during harvest, we often have showers; and sometimes the farmer carries his hay when it is not quite dry. If he does so, it is very likely to ferment and spoil; and sometimes the stack will take fire, and be burnt.

Most children are fond of black berries. They are the fruit of the bramble, and are common in hedges. If ever you go to gather them, be sure you do not, in mistake, pluck any bright red, soft, pretty looking berries; for they are night-shade, which is a deadly poison.

To those who have been brought up in large cities, in the midst of smoke and bustle, what can be more charming than the freshness and fragrance they find, when, for the first time in their lives, they spend a few months in the country? They see all around them the works of nature, and feel, as it were, nearer to nature's God. The brightness of the leaves and blossoms, the frisking of lambs, and the chirping of birds, delight them; and even the croaking of frogs, because it is new to them, affords them pleasure.

FROM DR. WHICHCOT'S APHORISMS.

Where and when there is most of God, there is least of self. None are so empty as those who are full of themselves.

It is impossible for us to be made happy by putting us into a happy place, unless we be first in a happy state.

Those who take no delight in the practice of virtue, could take no delight in heaven, either in the employments or in the inhabitants thereof.

That which is the *best* employment here, will be the *chief* employment in eternity, and with great improvement and advantage. There we shall have none but good company; and they will be better than they now are. We shall have neither guilt within us, nor enemies about us, nor death before us.

The more you are offended at your evil thoughts the less they are yours: the more they are your burden the less they are your guilt. The knowledge of evil is not evil. It is not what you *know*, but what you *consent* to.

Religion possesses and affects the whole man. In the understanding, it is knowledge; in the life, it is obedience; in the affections, it is delight in God; in our carriage and behavior, it is modesty, calmness, gentleness, quietness, candor, in genueness; in our dealings, it is uprightness, integrity, correspondence with the rules of righteousness. Religion makes men virtuous in *all* the actions of their lives.

Men can do much. They can change the form in which they find things : they can kindle wood ; and put clay or stone into the fire, and so make brick or lime : they can cut down trees, and with them build houses or ships ; they can squeeze the juice from the grape, and let it work, and it becomes wine : but, with all their skill, they can no more make a grain of corn, or even a particle of dust, than they can make a world like the one we live in.

Dr. Doddridge relates the following anecdote of his little daughter, who died before she had completed her fifth year. "As she was a great darling with most of our friends that knew her, she was often invited to different places at the same time : and when, on such an occasion, I once asked her what made every body like her so well ? she replied, with that simplicity and spirit which, alas ! charmed me too much, 'Indeed, Papa, I cannot tell, unless it is because I love every body.'"

Its Mother is every thing to a baby. In her lap, or with her by its side, it calmly and securely sinks to sleep. It has no fear ; for it has never intended harm to any one. It trusts to her love, and she does not neglect it. And we who are older—if we are innocent—may still go to sleep in like manner ; for, although we may not have a tender and anxious Mother watching over us, we may trust that "holy angels guard our bed ;" whose duty and delight it is to defend us from harm.

TALES.

THE GRATEFUL ASS.

Asses are not so stupid as not to know who is kind to them.

An old gentleman had an ass, which he used to feed with nice corn every morning ; so it very soon learned where it could find a good breakfast : and it used to come every morning about the same time, just as if it had a clock to tell the hour by. If it did not find any body in the way to give it the corn, it went to the back door, and *knock, knock, knock*, went its foot ; as much as to say, Here I am, ready for my breakfast. When it had eaten its corn, it used to prick up its ears, and wag its tail, and look as happy as could be. In return for so much kindness, it used to carry the old gentleman's wife on its back very safely, and took great care not to hurt her ; so that it seemed to try to shew how thankful it was.

THE HOUSE DOG.

Most animals seem glad to be out of the hot sun ; not so the large house dog, for he lies stretched at full length, fast asleep, while the scorching sun darts its rays upon him. Nothing disturbs him but the busy fly. See ! how he starts,

and snaps his teeth, and then sleeps again. Poor Tray! we ought to be kind to him; for he is a faithful fellow, and takes great care to guard our house. Though he likes so well to lie and sleep, either in the hot sun or before the kitchen fire, he would soon rouse up if any one came near him. When he hears a footstep, he raises his head to see who it is; if he finds it is one of the family, he lays it down, and goes very quietly to sleep again; but if it should be a stranger, he jumps up, and either barks to tell us there is some body come that he does not know, or follows them about, and watches them. Do you not think then that we ought to be very kind to Tray for taking such care of us? We will feed him well, and give him a snug house to live in; and we will pat his back, and stroke his head, for he dearly likes us to take notice of him.

THE VALUE OF TRUTH.

When George Washington, the first President of the United States, was about six years of age, some one made him a present of a hatchet. Being, like most children, very fond of his weapon, he went about chopping every thing that came in his way; and, going into the garden, he tried its edge on an English cherry tree, stripping it of its bark, and leaving but little hope of its living. The next morning, when his father saw the tree, (which was

a great favorite), in this state, he asked who had done the mischief; but no one could tell him who it was.

At length George came, with the hatchet in his hand, into the place where his father was, who instantly suspected him to be the culprit. "George," said he, "do you know who killed that beautiful little cherry tree?" The child paused for a moment, and then nobly replied; "I cannot tell a lie, father; you know I cannot tell a lie. It was I cut it with my hatchet." "Run to my arms, my boy," exclaimed his father: "run to my arms! I no longer regret the destruction of my tree, since you have had the honesty and manliness thus to tell the truth about it."

VISIT TO THE DAIRY.

Little Emma went with her mother to the dairy, and was much pleased to find every thing so clean and sweet. There she saw the milk standing in large shallow dishes, and all covered with thick cream that had risen during the night. Emma tasted the nice cream; but could not drink much of it; for it was too rich. After the maid had taken all the cream off with a skimmer, she put it into a churn, with a good deal more that was sour, which she had been collecting for some days before; for they did not get cream enough to be worth churning every day or two. When she had fastened

the churn, so that the cream could not escape, she began turning it round. She told Emma that, by churning a good while, the cream would become butter and butter-milk; that when the butter was made, she must work it well in clean cold water to wash all the butter-milk out; after that, she must work a little salt into it upon a cold marble slab, and make it into a proper shape, and then it would be fit for the table.

Emma came away before the butter was made; and so she did not see them give the butter-milk to the pigs. They are very fond of it, and drink it as if they thought they could never have enough.

TEMPTATION HAPPILY RESISTED.

A poor chimney-sweeper's boy was employed at a gentleman's house, to sweep the chimney of the lady's dressing room; when, finding himself alone, he could not help looking at the many handsome things in the apartment. A gold watch, richly set with diamonds, presently caught his eye; and he was even tempted to take it into his hand. He then strongly wished that he had such a one. After a pause, he said, "But if I take it, I shall be a thief! And yet, nobody would know it; nobody sees me.—Nobody!" continued he; "does not God see me, who is present every where?" Overcome by these thoughts, a cold shivering seized him. "No!" said he, laying down the

watch "I had much rather be poor, and keep my good conscience, than be rich and become a rascal." At the same time he made haste into the chimney.

The lady, who was in the next room, and heard all that he said, sent for him the next morning, and thus spoke to him: "My little friend, why did you not take the watch yes ter day?" The boy fell on his knees, astonished and speechless. "I heard every thing you said," continued the lady: "thank God for ena bling you to resist this temptation; and be watchful over yourself for the future. From this moment you shall be in my service; I will both maintain and clothe you, nay, more; I will procure you good instruction, which will assist to guard you from similar temptations." The boy burst into tears; he wanted to express his thankfulness, but could not. The lady strictly kept her promise, and had the pleasure to see this poor little chimney-sweeper grow up a good, pious, and intelligent man.

DISHONESTY CAUSES UNHAPPINESS.

There was a little boy about six years old, who was in general a very good child, and behaved well: but even good children sometimes do wrong; which was the case with this little boy.

One afternoon, when he had been at play, he looked very dull and sorrowful. He was asked if

he was ill? and, though he said he was not, yet he talked so little, and so often sighed, that his Mother knew there was something the matter with him. In the evening he took leave of his dear Mamma, and went to bed; but was observed to be very restless, and frequently to sob. At length he asked one of his sisters to request his Mother to come to him, as he could not go to sleep till he had told her something that had made him very unhappy. The good Mother went to him directly: and when she came to his bed side, he put his little arms round her neck, and, bursting into tears, said to her, "Dear Mother, forgive me! I have been very naughty to day. I have told a falsehood, and have hid it from you. I was playing at marbles with my cousins, and won the game through a mistake which they did not find out; and I was so much pleased at winning, that I did not tell them of their mistake. I have been very unhappy since. I am afraid to go to sleep till I have confessed my fault to you, and asked you what I must do that my heavenly Father, who sees and knows every thing, may forgive me." "My dear child," said his Mother, "the Lord is ever ready to forgive those who are truly sorry for their faults, and who resolve to do what is right. He hears our prayers, and He will teach us what we should do. Pray to Him to forgive your faults; and try never to commit the like again, lest your second offence should be greater than the first."

The little boy, after thanking his kind Mother, thought a great deal upon the advice which she had given him, and prayed earnestly to Almighty God, that He would forgive him, and grant him His grace to do better for the future. He then fell into a sweet sleep, and rose in the morning cheerful and happy. When next he saw his cousins, he told them of their mistake, and how much he had suffered from having taken advantage of it; and, as the only amends then in his power, returned them the marbles which he had so unfairly won.

THE EFFECTS OF CARELESSNESS.

There was once a farmer that had a little gate which opened from his yard into a field; and this little gate wanted a latchet, so that it could not be fastened. When he passed through the gate, he was always very careful to pull it after him; but other people were not always so exact: and, even with all his care, the wind would often blow it open again after he had closed it; so that it was generally either flapping backwards and forwards in the wind, or standing ajar.

In consequence of this, the poultry were always getting out, and the sheep and lambs always getting in; and it took up half the children's time to run after the chickens, and drive them back into the yard, and to send the sheep and lambs back into the field. His wife was always remind-

ing him that he ought to get the latchet mended ; but he used to say it would cost sixpence, and was not worth while ; and that the children might as well be driving the sheep and poultry in and out of the yard and field, as be doing nothing. So the gate remained without the latchet.

One day a fine pig got out of its sty, and, pushing open the unfastened gate, ran into the field, and then wandered into a large wood. Presently afterwards the pig was missed, and a hue and cry was raised after it. The farmer was in the act of tying up a horse in a stable ; but he left it to run after the pig. His wife was ironing some clothes in the kitchen, and she left her irons to follow her husband. The daughter was stirring some broth over the fire, and she left it to run after her mother. The farmer's sons, and his man, all joined in the chase after the pig : and away they all went, pell-mell, to the wood. But the man, making more haste than good speed, sprained his ankle in jumping over a fence ; and the farmer and his sons were obliged to give up the pursuit of the pig, to carry the disabled man back to the house. The good woman and her daughter also returned to assist in binding up his leg.

When they returned, they found that the broth had boiled over, and the dinner was spoiled ; and that two shirts which had been hanging to dry before the fire were scorched and utterly ruined. The farmer scolded his wife, and boxed the girl's

ears, for being so careless as not to have removed the shirts and the broth from the fire, before they left the kitchen. He then went to his stable, where he found that the horse, which he had left loose, had kicked a fine young colt, and had broken its leg. The servant was confined to the house for a fortnight by the hurt on his ankle.

Thus, without taking into the account the pain the poor man suffered, the farmer lost a fortnight's work from his servant, a fine colt, a fat pig, and his two best shirts, to say nothing of the loss of the broth for his dinner, all for the want of a six-penny latchet.

THE OLD MAN AND HIS SONS.

An old man had many sons, who were often falling out with one another. When the father had exerted his authority, and used other means in order to reconcile them, and all to no purpose, at last he had recourse to this expedient: he ordered his sons to be called before him, and a short bundle of sticks to be brought; and then commanded them, one by one, to try if, with all their might and strength, they could any of them break it. They all tried, but in vain; for the sticks being closely bound together, it was impossible for the force of man to do it. After this, the father ordered the bundle to be untied, and gave a single stick to each of his sons; at the

same time bidding him try to break it; which each easily did. The father then addressed them to this effect—"O my sons, behold the power of unity! for if you, in like manner, would but keep yourselves strictly conjoined in the bonds of friendship, it would not be in the power of any mortal to hurt you; but when once the ties of brotherly affection are dissolved, how soon do you fall to pieces, and become liable to be injured by every unfriendly hand that assaults you. O that you would profit by the lesson you have now received, and strive to promote each other's good! Then would you be a comfort to me in my old age, and God would surely bless you."

RABBI AKIBA.

Compelled, by violent persecution, to quit his native land, Rabbi Akiba wandered over barren wastes and dreary deserts. His whole property consisted of a lamp, which he used to light at night, in order to study the law; a cock, which served him instead of a clock, to announce to him the rising dawn; and an ass, on which he rode.

The sun was gradually sinking behind the horizon; night was fast approaching; and the poor wanderer knew not where to shelter his head, or where to rest his weary limbs. Fatigued, and almost exhausted, he came at last near a small village. He was glad to find it inhabited;

thinking that where human beings dwelt, there dwelt also humanity and compassion.

But he was mistaken. He asked for a night's lodging. It was refused. Not one of the inhospitable inhabitants would accommodate him. He was therefore obliged to seek shelter in a neighboring wood. "It is hard, very hard," said he, "not to find a hospitable roof to protect me against the inclemency of the weather; but God is just; and whatever He does is for the best."

He seated himself beneath a tree, lighted his lamp and began to read the law. He had scarcely read a chapter, when a violent storm extinguished the light. "What," exclaimed he, "must I not be permitted even to pursue my favorite study! But God is just; and whatever He does is for the best."

He stretched himself on the earth, desiring, if possible, to have a few hours sleep. No sooner had he closed his eyes, than a fierce wolf came and killed the cock. "What new misfortune is this?" cried the astonished Akiba. "My watchful companion is gone! Who, then, will henceforth awaken me to the study of the law? But God is just; He knows what is good for us poor mortals."

Scarcely had he finished the sentence, when a terrible lion came and devoured the ass. "What is to be done now?" exclaimed the lonely wanderer: "My lamp and my cock are gone; my poor

ass, too, is gone; all is gone! But, praised be the Lord, whatever He does is for the best." He passed a sleepless night, and, early in the morning, went to the village to see whether he could procure a horse, or any other beast of burden, to enable him to pursue his journey. But what was his surprise not to find a single individual alive!

It appears that a band of robbers had entered the village during the night, killed its inhabitants, and plundered their houses. As soon as Akiba had sufficiently recovered from the amazement into which this wonderful occurrence had thrown him, he lifted up his voice, and exclaimed, "Thou great God, the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, now I know by experience that poor mortal men are short-sighted and blind, often considering as evils what was intended for their preservation! But Thou alone art just, and kind, and merciful.

"Had not the hard-hearted people driven me, by their inhospitality, from the village, I should assuredly have shared their fate. Had not the wind extinguished my lamp, the robbers would have been drawn to the spot, and have murdered me. I perceive also that it was Thy mercy which deprived me of my companions, that they might not, by their noise, give notice to the banditti where I was. Praised, then, be Thy name, for ever and ever!"

EASY POETRY.

A LITTLE CHILD'S RESOLVES.

O that it were my chief delight
To do the things I ought !
Then let me try with all my might
To mind what I am taught.

Whereever I am told to go,
I 'll cheerfully obey ;
Nor will I mind it much, although
I leave a pretty play.

When I am bid, I 'll freely bring
Whatever I have got ;
And never touch a pretty thing,
If Mother tells me not.

When she permits me, I may tell
About my little toys ;
But, if she 's busy or unwell,
I must not make a noise.

And when I learn my hymns to say,
And work, and read, and spell,
I will not think about my play,
But try and do it well.

For God looks down from heaven on high,
 Our actions to behold ;
 And He is pleased when children try
 To do as they are told.

A MORNING HYMN.

'T is God Who makes the sun to know
 His proper hour to rise,
 And, to give light to all below,
 Does send him round the skies.

When, from the chambers of the east,
 His morning race begins,
 He never tires, nor stops to rest,
 But round the world he shines.

So, like the sun, would I fulfil
 The business of the day,
 Begin my work betimes, and still
 March on my heav'nly way.

Give me, O Lord, Thy early grace ;
 Nor let my soul complain
 That the young morning of my days
 Has all been spent in vain.

AN EVENING HYMN.

And now another day is gone,
I 'll sing my Maker's praise ;
My comforts every hour make known
His providence and grace.

But how my childhood runs to waste !
My sins, how great their sum !
Lord, give me pardon for the past,
And strength for days to come.

I lay my body down to sleep ;
Let angels guard my head,
And through the hours of darkness keep
Their watch around my bed.

With cheerful heart I close my eyes,
Since Thou wilt not remove ;
And in the morning let me rise,
Rejoicing in Thy love.

THE SABBATH.

Lord, how delightful 't is to see
A whole assembly worship Thee !
At once they sing, at once they pray ;
They hear of heaven, and learn the way.

I have been there, and still would go ;
 'T is like a little heaven below ;
 Not all my pleasure and my play
 Shall tempt me to forget this day.

O write upon my memory, Lord,
 The texts and doctrines of thy word ;
 That I may break thy laws no more,
 But love Thee better than before.

With thoughts of Thee and things divine,
 O fill this wandering heart of mine ;
 That, thro' Thy mercy, rich and free,
 I may lie down, and wake with Thee.

INDUSTRY.

How well the little busy bee
 Improves each shining hour ;
 And gathers honey all the day
 From every opening flower !

How skilfully she builds her cell !
 How neatly spreads her wax !
 And labors hard to store it well
 With the sweet food she makes.

In works of labor or of skill,
 I would be busy too ;
 For Satan finds some mischief still
 For idle hands to do.

In books, or work, or healthful play,
 Let my first years be past ;
 That I may give for every day
 Some good account at last.

BROTHERLY LOVE.

The God of heaven is pleased to see
 A little family agree ;
 And will not slight the praise they bring,
 When loving children join to sing.

For love and kindness please Him more
 Than if we give Him all our store ;
 And children here, who dwell in love,
 Are like His happy ones above.

The gentle child that tries to please,—
 That hates to quarrel, fret, and tease,
 And would not say an angry word ;
 That child is pleasing to the Lord.

Great God ! forgive, whenever we
Forget Thy will, and disagree;
And grant that each of us may find
The sweet delight of being kind.

GOD'S CARE FOR HIS CREATURES.

Each creature, that has life and breath,
To God his being owes ;
He guards them all, from birth till death,
And all their wants He knows.

Huge beasts, that in the forest roam,
On Him for food depend;
And those that make the seas their home,
His bounteous care attend.

Each fly that spreads its lovely wings,—
The meanest worms that crawl,—
Each bird that in the thicket sings,—
He feeds and clothes them all.

His love to man He thus displays;
For none were made in vain :
A blessing we, in different ways,
From every creature gain

All, all are happy ! He contrives
 To fill with joy their span ;
 His tender love has blest their lives,
 As well as that of man.

Then, since their lives, however short,
 Are formed by God for joy,—
 O ! let us not, in wanton sport,
 That happiness destroy.

THE FIRST GRIEF.

Oh ! call my brother back to me,
 I cannot play alone ;
 The summer comes with flower and bee,—
 Where is my brother gone ?

The butterfly is glancing bright
 Across the sunbeam's track ;
 I care not now to chase its flight,—
 Oh ! call my brother back !

The flowers run wild, the flowers we sowed
 Around our garden tree ;
 Our vine is drooping with its load ;—
 Oh ! call him back to me !

He would not hear thy voice, fair child !
 He may not come to thee ;
 The face that once like spring time smiled,
 On earth no more thou'lt see.

A rose's brief, bright life of joy ;
 Such unto him was given ;
 Go ! thou must play alone, my boy !
 Thy brother is in heaven.

And has he left the birds and flowers,
 And must I call in vain ?
 And through the long, long summer hours,
 Will he not come again ?

And by the brook, and in the glade,
 Are all our wanderings o'er ?
 Oh ! while my brother with me played,
 Would I had loved him more !

THE LITTLE BOY'S "GOOD NIGHT."

The sun is hidden from our sight,
 The birds are sleeping sound ;
 'Tis time to say to all, " Good night,"
 And give a kiss all round.

“ Good night, my Father, Mother dear,
Now kiss your little son ;
Good night, my friends, both far and near,
Good night to every one.

“ Good night, ye merry, merry birds,
Sleep well till morning light ;
Perhaps if you could sing in words,
You would have said, ‘ Good night.

“ To all my pretty flowers, ‘ Good night,
Like me you go to sleep ;
And all the stars that shine so bright,
O’er you their watches keep.”

The moon is lighting up the skies,
The stars are sparkling there ;
’Tis time to shut our weary eyes,
And say our evening prayer.

THE ROBIN’S PETITION.

When the leaves had forsaken the trees,
And the forests were chilly and bare,
When the brooks were beginning to freeze,
And the snow waved fast through the air ;

A robin had fled from the wood
To the snug habitation of man ;
On the threshold the wanderer stood,
And thus his petition began :—

“The snow’s coming down very fast,
No shelter is found on the tree !
When you hear this un pitying blast,
I pray you take pity on me.

“The hips and the haws are all gone ;
I can find neither berry nor sloe ;
The ground is as hard as a stone,
And I’m almost buried in snow.

“My dear little nest, once so neat,
Is now empty, and ragged, and torn ;
On some tree should I now take my seat,
I’d be frozen to death before morn.

“Oh ! throw me a morsel of bread !
Take me in by the side of your fire !
And when I am warmed and fed,
I’ll whistle what all will admire.

“Till the sun be again shining bright,
And the snow be all gone, let me stay ;
Oh ! see what a terrible night !
I shall die if you drive me away.

“And when you come forth in the morn,
 And are talking and walking around,
 Oh! how will your bosom be torn,
 When you see me lie dead on the ground’

“Then pity a poor little thing,
 And throw me a part of your store!
 I’ll fly off in the first of the spring,
 And never will trouble you more.”

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

The Solar System comprehends
 The SUN, which shines so bright,
 And planets, which around him roll,
 Receiving heat and light.

First, MERCURY his circuit takes,
 Of soft and silvery mien;
 Lost in the sun’s refulgent blaze,
 He is but rarely seen.

VENUS, fair wanderer, then appears,
 And next him takes the lead;
 And, as a morn, or evening star,
 Is beautiful indeed.

In the third path, the EARTH revolves
 With her attendant MOON ;
 Making the lovely summer's eve
 More sweet than sultry noon.

MARS is the fourth ;—by ruddy hue
 His aspect may be known ;
 And, differing thus from other stars,
 He readily is shewn.

Then JUPITER and four large moons
 A brilliant scene display ;
 They make his night resplendent shine,
 And give him constant day.

Next, SATURN, which, with wond'rous rings
 And seven fair moons, is graced ;
 HERSCHEL, with his six moons, appears
 Last in the system placed.

How great must God be, who has made
 So many worlds on high !
 And yet how kind !—for He looks down
 And marks a sparrow fly.

Though Lord of countless worlds unknown,
 He makes that child His care,
 Who asks His favor, and who breathes
 To Him the fervent prayer.

BUTTER'S GRADATIONS IN READING.

PART IV.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

1. Thou shalt have none other Gods but Me.

2. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them; for I, the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate Me; and shew mercy unto thousands, in them that love Me, and keep My commandments.

3. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain.

4. Remember that thou keep holy the sabbath day. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work; thou, and

thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

5. Honor thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6. Thou shalt do no murder.

7. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

8. Thou shalt not steal.

9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house; thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

PSALM XXIII.

1. The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want.

2. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; He leadeth me beside the still waters.

3. He restoreth my soul; He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake.

4. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me.

5. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies; Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

6. Surely goodness and mercy will follow me all the days of my life; and I shall dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.

NUMBERS AND FIGURES.

	<i>Roman.</i>	<i>Arabic.</i>
One	I	1
Two	II	2
Three	III	3
Four	IV	4
Five	V	5
Six	VI	6
Seven	VII	7
Eight	VIII	8
Nine	IX	9
Ten	X	10
Eleven	XI	11
Twelve	XII	12
Thirteen	XIII	13
Fourteen	XIV	14
Fifteen	XV	15
Sixteen	XVI	16
Seventeen	XVII	17
Eighteen	XVIII	18
Nineteen	XIX	19
Twenty	XX	20
Thirty	XXX	30
Forty	XL	40
Fifty	L	50
Sixty	LX	60
Seventy	LXX	70
Eighty	LXXX	80
Ninety	XC	90
One hundred	C	100
Five hundred	D	500
One thousand	M	1000
One thousand, eight hundred and thirty-nine	MDCCCXXXIX	1839

DAYS OF THE WEEK AND MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

There are seven days in a week: their names are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

In a year there are twelve calendar months: their names, with the number of days in each, are

January	31	May	31	September	30
February	28	June	30	October	31
March	31	July	31	November	30
April	30	August	31	December	31

The following Verse will help any one to remember the number of days in each month.

Thirty days have September,
 April, June, and November:
 February has twenty-eight alone;
 And all the rest have thirty-one.
 But leap-year, coming once in four,
 Gives to February one day more.

CONTRACTIONS.

Words are often shortened, especially in verse, by leaving out one or more letters, and using the apostrophe mark: thus, *I'm* for I am; *thou'rt*, thou art; *he's*, he is; *we're*, we are; *I've*, I have; *thou'st*, thou hast; *he's*, he has; *I'll*, I will; *thou'lt*, thou wilt; *I'd*, I had; *I'd*, I would; *thou'dst*, thou wouldst; *let's*, let us; *let'em*, let them; *e'en*, even; *e'er*, ever; *ne'er*, never; *o'er*, over; *ta'en*, taken; *t'other*, the other; strong *i'th'* arm, strong in the arm; *tho'*, though; *thro'*, through; *o'clock*, of the clock; *'tis*, it is; *it's*, it is; *can't*, cannot; *won't*, will not; *shan't*, shall not; *don't*, do not; *giv'n*, given; *heav'n*, heaven: "*T'enjoy* is *t'obey*." To enjoy is to obey.

The vowel *e* is often left out before *d*; as *aim'd*, *heap'd*. Most of these had better be avoided, at least in prose.

GRAMMAR.

In talking or writing to each other, we make use of words of different kinds; and it has been found convenient to distinguish these kinds by particular names.

The names we give to things are called *Nouns*, or *Substantives*; whether the things be objects of our senses, as *Mother, book*; or things that we can like, or do, or even think of, as *health, play, time*.

The words that denote action are called *Verbs*, as *come, run, think, eat, sleep, stand*.

Those words which are used to distinguish things of the same sort from each other, or to point out qualities, are called *Adjectives*; as a *large* house, an *old* house; sugar is *sweet*; the sky is *blue*.

Nouns, Verbs, and Adjectives are often formed from each other.

When a noun signifies only a single thing, it is said to be of the *Singular Number*; when it means more than one, it is said to be of the *Plural Number*; and this change is generally made by putting *s* or *es* to the end of the singular; thus *cat, cats; box, boxes*.

Some nouns undergo change to express a difference of sex or *Gender*. In some, this is done by a different ending, as *host, hostess*; in others, by totally different words, as *boy, girl*.

Those words that are used for the *male* sex are said to be of the *Masculine* gender, as *man, son*; those which denote females are of the *Feminine* gender, as *woman, daughter*. But many words are used for either sex, as *child, friend*; and these are of the *Common* gender: while very many have nothing to do with gender, as *stone, winter*; and these are said to be of the *Neuter* gender.

Verbs that express *past* time, generally end in *ed*, as *I waited, he hoped*; and these are regularly formed from the

verbs *wait* and *hope*, which express *present* time. But many verbs do not make their *past* time end in *ed*, as I *took*, I *knew*, she *ran*, he *sent*; and these are called *Irregular Verbs*.

Verbs have another class of words formed from them, which are called *Participles*; some denoting *present* time, and always ending in *ing*, as *waiting*, *hoping*; and others, chiefly denoting what is past, and called *Perfect Participles*. When the verbs are regular, these end in *ed*, as, I have *waited*, they had *hoped*; but when the verbs are irregular, they end variously, as, I have *stood*, he has *written*; *stood* and *written* being the perfect participles of the verbs *stand* and *write*.

READING EXERCISE ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

We *take* a walk almost every fine day. My brother *took* physic yesterday. He has *taken* pains to learn his lessons well.

Do not *shake* me while I am writing; just now you *shook* me, and I made a blot; I hope I have not *shaken* you. If I have, I beg your pardon.

I tried all I could to *break* a stick, which my father easily *broke*. I am sure you could not have *broken* it.

Now they *weave* cotton chiefly by machinery; formerly they *wove* it all by hand. Only good judges can tell which it was *woven* by.

I wish it may *freeze* hard enough this winter for us to skate. Last winter it *froze* so intensely that the river was *frozen* over.

The sun *rises* very early in the summer: it *rose* soon after four this morning. It gives light even before it comes above the horizon; but we do not feel the heat much, till it has *risen* an hour or two.

My Mother went to *choose* patterns for some gowns. Jane *chose* a dark green; if I had gone, I would have *chosen* a light one.

When you reach home, *write* and tell me how George is. The last time he *wrote*, he said he should have *written* earlier if he had not been ill.

How much did you *give* for your new doll? I *gave* two shillings for mine. I must have *given* more if I had wished for a larger one.

In skating and sliding, boys often *fall* and hurt themselves. As I was running on the ice, I nearly *fell* over a boy that had just *fallen* down.

Children are apt to *tear* things without knowing the harm they do. My little sister *tore* my book; luckily she has not *torn* the place where I am learning, so I can still use it.

Hops *grow* very tall and very fast. We had one in our garden that *grew* three feet in less than a month. The pole on which it climbed was about 10 feet high; and after it had *grown* to the top of that, it spread out at the sides, and soon came into blossom.

William can *throw* very high. I recollect he once *threw* my ball over the house; and I was so vexed I could almost have *thrown* him after it.

The wind *blows* hard this morning. During the night, it *blew* almost a hurricane; I thought it would have *blown* the house down.

We had not *flown* our kite this year, till last Wednesday, when I went with James to *fly* it. It *flew* very well for about an hour, when the wind dropped, and we came home. Dinner was just ready, and so were we.

People often pride themselves on having *sprung* from noble ancestors; many of whom *sprang* from an humble origin. It signifies but little from whom we *spring*, so long as our actions are noble.

My sister has learned to *draw* more than a year; and has already *drawn* several good pictures. She *drew* our parish church, with the mill in the distance.

My Mother is so poorly, that she is often obliged to *lie* down after dinner; yesterday she *lay* for two hours on the sofa; and would have *lain* longer, only some friends came in to see us.

Why do you *come* late to school? It was half past nine when you *came* this morning. You might have *come* in time if you had not been idle.

After you were *gone* to business this morning, Mamma and I *went* to see my Aunt. Jane did not *go* with us, because she had a head-ache.

Henry has not *done* his exercise yet. I *did* mine last night; for I thought I should not have an opportunity to *do* it to-day.

At some schools the boys *run* for exercise. I have often *run* a short distance for a race; but I never *ran* a mile at once.

In infant schools, they teach the children to *sing*; and strangers are delighted to hear them. At one that I visited, after they had *sung* some other tunes, they *sang* the evening hymn, and then retired for the night.

Water is one of the best things to *drink*, in order to quench your thirst; but it should not be *drunk* when you are heated. A boy *drank* a hearty draught of water when he was very hot, and it threw him into a surfeit, and he was ill for a long time.

Box wood will *sink* in fresh water, and swim in sea water. Once I put an egg into a bason of water, and it slowly *sank* to the bottom. If it had not *sunk* I should have known that the water was very salt.

It is both pleasant and healthful to *ride* on horseback. The last time I *rode* I felt afraid: and no wonder; for I had not *ridden* before for several years.

Magpies *hide* metal things. One *hid* some silver spoons, and a young woman was suspected of having stolen them; but it was discovered that the magpie had *hidden* them in its nest; and so she was not punished.

Let us *get* all the knowledge we can, while we are young. The wealth a man *got* yesterday, he may lose to-morrow; but the knowledge we have once *gotten* we can never lose.

READING EXERCISE ON ASPIRATION.

In the *ardor* of a chase, a horse is very likely to run *harder* than when he is only exercising.

None but a *heartless* villain would take advantage of an *artless* child.

A sailor is used to cry out "*haul* away," and a cobbler to work with an *awl*.

The sharper an *axe* is, the cleaner it cuts; the blunter it is, the more it *hacks*.

Many a Londoner would be too great a *coward* to pass through a field in which cattle were grazing; while the *cowherd* does it daily without thinking of danger.

A good girl may *err* through inadvertence; but then she will be ready to acknowledge *her* fault, and to make amends for it.

It must be very pleasant to visit the *highlands* and *islands* of Scotland. They contain many *high* hills and mountains, and romantic views, that cannot fail to charm the *eye* of the traveler.

I have bought a *hoe* to cut up the weeds in my garden, and I *owe* the ironmonger for it; and he *owes* the draper for three pairs of cotton *hose*.

It is not usual for *whales* to visit the coast of *Wales*; but seals and porpoises are often found there.

My father sends his razor to the cutler's to be sharpened, because he has not a *hone* of his *own* on which to whet it.

The *way* to make curds and *whey* is to put a little rennet into milk that is warm from the cow, and let it stand till it is cool.

By means of a barometer, or *weather glass*, you may judge *whether* it will rain or not.

I was looking *all* about the *hall* for my brooch that I had dropped, and Jane did not tell me that she had it in her *hand* all the while.

At the north end of our garden we have an *arbor*, from which we can see the ships in the *harbor*.

In going through a ploughed field with my bow and *arrow*, I stumbled, and fell against a *harrow*, and struck my *arm*. It hurt me a good deal at the time; but I hope no *harm* will come of it.

As my *aunt* has many choice flowers in her garden, she keeps it locked; that the idle beggars who *haunt* the neighborhood may not take them.

A timid lady was riding in a chaise on the cliff at Kingsgate, and told the driver to come away from the *hedge*, and keep close to the *edge*. The man did as he was ordered; but, as the lady became greatly alarmed, he found she meant to tell him to keep away from the *edge*, and to go close to the *hedge*.

If you put a twisted shell to your *ear*, you may always hear a noise something like the distant roaring of the sea.

When Charles is playing at cricket, he is very clever in bowling others out; but when it is *his* turn to strike the ball, he can hardly ever *hit* it.

Farmers leave a hole in their barns, that the *owls* may fly in and catch the mice that feast upon the corn; and they keep watch dogs that bark and *howl* when any thing is the matter,

By means of *heat* we cook our food, and so render it fit for us to *eat*.

Having eaten too much *hash* for dinner, I was so *ill* that, in walking up the *hill*, I was glad to rest under a stately *ash*, instead of taking a long walk as I intended.

We may become bald, if we wear our hats constantly; for they keep the *air* from our *hair*, and prevent its growing well.

What do we call the man that sells us soles and *eels*; and what is the other one called that mends our soles and *heels*?

READING AND BOOKS.

The mind, like the body, requires nourishment of different kinds for its healthful support. It may truly be said to thirst after knowledge. As infants cannot bear strong drinks, so neither can young children at all understand deep subjects. They are curious and inquisitive; and their parents and companions, while talking with them, give them much useful information respecting the objects around them: and this mode of acquiring knowledge is just suited to their tender capacities. But as drink that is suitable for men, such as beer or wine, requires preparation, and will keep good for a long while, if preserved in casks or bottles; so knowledge suitable for them is arranged and preserved in books, and is serviceable, not merely for a few years, but for ages. It is important then that children should learn to read, in order that they may obtain possession of some of the valuable treasures contained in books; for much more knowledge, of almost every kind, is stored up in them than any man has made his own.

Children will do well to consider that, as they take food

for their bodies to be strong and useful; so they ought to store their minds with knowledge of various kinds, that they may employ it for the good of their neighbor. Some food is simple, and we partake of it every day; while some has greater flavor, and serves as a delicacy. In like manner, some kinds of knowledge are absolutely necessary for us all; while some are of an agreeable kind, and serve for amusement.

Nourishment should be taken with discretion. Too little will not keep us in strength, neither will too much; for we cannot digest it. As it is with the body, so it is with the mind. We may read and study to excess; and in that case we bewilder ourselves; or, on the other hand, by not reading and studying sufficiently, we may remain grossly ignorant.

Books are of various kinds; and as children cannot know which are proper for them to read, they should ask the advice of their parents or teachers, just as they would enquire whether a thing were good to eat or not. Some books are as bad for the mind as poisons for the body; many are not worth the time they would take to read; others, that were very good several years ago, are not so now, because there are much better ones on the same subjects; many are not worth reading more than once; while some require to be repeatedly read and carefully studied.

The BIBLE contains the revealed will of God. From it we derive all we know of His person and attributes. Other books may serve to teach us natural science; but the BIBLE is the only fountain of spiritual truth. As man is an immortal being, his spiritual part requires nourishment as well as his natural. He longs to know about his soul and eternal life, as well as about the things of this world. "Man doth not live by bread only; but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live." Deut. viii. 3.

"Whatever man has done, man may do ;" but the works of God are infinite, and therefore will ever be beyond the power of man to equal in any respect ; and so it is with His Word. Though even a simple child may learn much from it, and a wise and good man a great deal more ; yet, being, like its Author, eternal and infinite, it can never be fully understood ; but it will ever be a source of delightful contemplation.

With regard to the BIBLE, it is a good plan to read a moderate portion of it every day. By meditating upon its sacred contents, with a view to applying its maxims to the regulation of our lives, we shall be sure to understand it better and better.

For our own information or amusement, we read to ourselves in silence ; but it is very desirable to be able to read well aloud, for the benefit of others.

People have different opinions as to what constitutes good reading. It may however be safely asserted that no one can read well who does not understand what he reads, or who does not desire to make his hearers understand and feel it also ; and, on the other hand, every one that reads what he understands, and is evidently desirous of thereby affording profit or pleasure to others, is almost sure to succeed, if not to be considered a good reader.

Those who wish to read well, should carefully observe those good readers and public speakers whom they hear with pleasure. They will remark that they give to every word and syllable its natural and due sound ; that they are neither too quick nor too slow, too low nor too loud. Most people, when speaking, follow the impulse of nature ; their tones are adapted to the subject, and greatly assist in giving expression to whatever it may be ; whether joy, grief, anger, or the like.

Good reading, in fact, is such that, if judged of by the ear alone, it might easily be mistaken for good speaking.

HEALTH.

We often get the clearest idea of anything, by contrasting it with its opposite. In the case of health, it is frequently not valued as it should be, till it is lost.

A sick person is the one who most justly prizes health. His nights are long, and his slumbers broken; and he is soon weary even of gentle exercise. He is low spirited, and can neither contribute to the cheerfulness of others, nor enjoy society himself. His wealth and the comforts around him, have lost their value. Perhaps he can trace his illness to some folly or excess he has been guilty of; and on every opportunity he cautions his friends, especially the young, to take warning from his example. His constant wish is that he may be restored to the enjoyment of health.

If this is an accurate description of the consequence of disease, how very important is it, even for children, to know wherein health consists; how to preserve it when we enjoy it; and how to recover it when, for a time, we have unfortunately lost it!

We are in health when the various parts of that beautifully complicated structure, the human body, are in order, and fully capable of performing those offices for which an all-wise and beneficent Creator designed them. Then the stomach duly digests the food necessary for our nourishment; the skin freely perspires, and regulates the heat of the body; the lungs take in the air for the purification of the blood; which the heart distributes to the remotest parts of the body, to sustain and renew them; the bones are strong, to support the whole fabric; the muscles are elastic, so that we readily perform whatever we desire; and the nerves correctly convey sensations to the mind.

To preserve our bodies in health, so that we may per-

form the various duties of life with ease and pleasure, requires that we judiciously bring into use every part of our bodily frame.

We must partake of a sufficient quantity of nourishing food; and this most children are very willing to do. If we overload the stomach, digestion cannot be properly performed; and languor and head-ache are the consequence. If we go too long without food, faintness comes on; and the stomach is unable to do its duty. We ought to take our food at regular intervals, and to avoid active exercise of body or mind, directly before or after our meals. It is injurious to be eating between meals; as digestion is thereby interrupted; and the appetite and the enjoyment of food are destroyed.

A healthy state of the skin depends on its being kept properly warm and clean. It is not sufficiently known, or not sufficiently attended to, that we are perspiring every moment from thousands of minute pores all over the body; and that if this be checked, either by cold or by neglect of cleanliness, there is danger of inflammation. A person caught in the rain, and made wet through, would be more likely to take a bad cold if he were to get into a coach with his wet clothes on, and ride home, than if he walked. In the latter case he would keep warm, and, by putting on dry clothes as soon as he arrived, might take little or no harm.

We should not merely wash our face, hands, feet, and teeth, to remove any dirt that may be seen; but we should daily wash a large portion of the body to remove impurities that escape the sight. The tepid bath should occasionally be used. Every one knows how comfortable and refreshing it is to wash, when circumstances have prevented our doing so at the usual time. Frequent changes of well aired linen are requisite; and loose, porous clothing is the best, as it lets the perspiration easily escape.

For the lungs to be in a healthy condition, they require a due supply of blood, produced from good and well-digested food, and of pure air; also that they should have full room to expand in breathing; which they cannot do when tight clothes are worn about the chest, or when young folks are too long confined to a sitting posture. Indeed many young women lose their health, and even their life, from the silly practice of wearing tight stays. It is very beneficial for children, after they have been quiet at school for some time, to have a large play-ground or field where they may safely run and jump, and shout and sing, without disturbing their neighbors. School-rooms, and other places where large numbers assemble, should be well ventilated, that the air may be purified and rendered fit for breathing.

The muscles, like the other parts of the body, depend for their healthy condition, chiefly on being duly brought into action. Any muscle that is much used increases in size and power, and one that is little used diminishes; so that a blacksmith is capable of greater muscular exertion, and has a thicker arm, than one whose chief occupation is writing. But, as the muscles are spread over every part of the body, we ought moderately to exercise every part. It is therefore good to run, jump, and dance, to pull and push, to lift and carry weights, to dig, to climb; in short, to take all sorts of bodily exercise, under proper arrangement. No exercise, however, should be continued till it fatigues us, or it will do more harm than good; and it is even more important not to remain too long in one attitude or position; indeed, simple as the position of standing upright may appear, yet, if it be long continued, scarcely any thing is more fatiguing.

It is the nerves, which are soft white cords, that convey energy and power to every part of the body. The state of the mind greatly affects these. Those who have fre-

quent occasion for exertion, are generally capable of it; while those who have no occasion for it are languid, and listless, and soon fatigued, and cannot bear to be put out of their way. Without our nerves are in order, we cannot have a good appetite. Cheerfulness always promotes this, as it does our powers of digestion; but they may both be lost in a moment, by hearing bad or alarming news, or the like, which affects the nerves unfavorably.

For the enjoyment of health, the mind requires to be duly exercised; and those who over-exert it by intense study, or who exert it too little, by scarcely studying at all, are equally liable to disorder of the body; and consequently, to lose the power of being useful, and the enjoyment of life.

In what concerns health, we may observe the wonderful and beautiful arrangement of an all-wise and beneficent Creator, who has placed us in the society of our fellows; where we have the best opportunities of beneficially exercising both our minds and bodies, in the discharge of our various duties to Him, to them, and to ourselves.

When illness or indisposition takes place, the first thing is to find out exactly what is the matter, that the proper means of cure may be applied. Children, as soon as they feel unwell, should inform their Parents; and tell them all they know about it, and truly answer every question that may be put. Much illness arises from over-eating, getting wet, excessive running, falls, hurts, &c. Many children are so foolish and wicked as not to tell the truth on these occasions; and consequently suffer a great deal more, both in body and mind, than they otherwise would; for they know their own misconduct, which makes them sad; and through proper remedies not being used, they remain ill the longer. A Mother, without the aid of a doctor, can frequently give her child some simple medicine, which will be sufficient to restore its health. At

times, however, when the illness is serious, it is far better to have the advice of a doctor, and to take whatever medicine he may prescribe, and carefully follow his directions as to diet and exercise. Then, with the blessing of Providence, we may hope for recovery; and we should resolve to be more cautious in future.

OF THE BODILY SENSES.

Very little infants are quite helpless, and know hardly anything; but it is not long before they find out what pleases them, and what they dislike. One of the first things they learn is their dear Mother's voice; and nothing delights them more. They soon, too, know her by sight, and plainly shew that they love her better than any body else. Even this knowledge, which seems very trifling to those who are grown up, takes some time to acquire; but then it is all that an infant wants.

Children do not often think about the means by which they have learned all they know. These means belong partly to the body, and partly to the mind. It is not so easy to understand those which belong to the mind, as those which belong to the body, and which are called the five bodily senses. They are Hearing, Sight, Smell, Taste, and Touch or Feeling.

The parts of the body which serve as instruments to the mind, are called the Organs of sense; and are, the Ear for hearing, the Eye for sight, the Nose for smell, the Tongue and Palate for taste, and the Skin for feeling or touch. Perhaps all the other senses are only different sorts of feeling, confined to particular parts of the body; while feeling itself is spread over the whole.

What we call Hearing is an effect produced upon the inner part of the ear, when the air is put into motion by

our striking any thing that will make a sound. Some sounds are mere noises; while others are harmonious and grateful, such as music or speech. What is more delightful than to hear the voice of the friends we love? How pleasant it is to hear the birds singing around us as we walk in the fields! How often does our hearing warn us of danger, either at a distance or in the dark!

The Eye is a most wonderful instrument, and far superior to any one that a man could make. By means of the eye, small as it is, we learn the size, form, distance, and color of things. It enables us to enjoy the beauties of a landscape, with its various objects, whether at rest or in motion. Without it we could hardly learn either reading or writing. There can scarcely be a greater pleasure than to see our friends return after they have been absent a long while: and if they must remain absent, let us be thankful that they can write to us, and we can read their letters. I am sure, too, that if we could not see, we should often run against things, or tumble over them, and hurt ourselves, or even be killed.

The principal colors are red, yellow, and blue. Orange is a mixture of red and yellow; green, of yellow and blue; other mixtures produce every variety of colors.

By means of our Smell, we enjoy the pleasure arising from the scents or odors of flowers, and other sweet-smelling things: it also enables us to judge of the goodness of many articles of food; which are sweet while they are fresh, but begin to have a disagreeable smell when they become stale and unfit to eat.

Most things that smell disagreeably are not good for food for us; but they are for some sorts of flies and birds. When any flesh or fish is lying exposed on the ground, it soon begins to smell badly, and these flies and birds come and eat it up, and so prevent its becoming offensive to us.

Our Taste is situated chiefly in our Tongue. Children

enjoy this sense even more than grown people. Fruit, cakes, and sweets of various kinds afford them much pleasure; but there is danger lest, by indulging too much in nice things, they should cease to relish those that are plain, but more wholesome. This is the case with many children; whose parents, from mistaken notions of kindness, have allowed them to eat too large quantities of sweets. Indeed, children soon become tired of very nice things, and require a continual change; but can with pleasure partake every day, for many years, of bread and butter, milk and water, and other simple things, which have but little flavor.

The principal flavors are sweet, bitter, salt, and sour.

We judge by our taste, as well as by our smell, whether things are good for food. Most things that are disagreeable to the taste are not fit to eat and drink: but some of these are very useful as physic.

Our sense of Touch, or Feeling, which is spread over the whole body, makes us acquainted with the sensations of heat and cold; and reminds us to keep ourselves properly clothed and warm, that we may be in good health; it also quickly tells us when any thing hurts us, so that we may either remove it, or get out of its way. Very young children are so simple that they would take hold of any thing, even a hot iron, that was near them, if their Mother would let them, and might be seriously hurt; for they do not know what it is that hurts them, but keep fast hold.

By our Feeling we tell whether things are hot or cold, hard or soft, smooth or rough, heavy or light, wet or dry.

Most children know that, if they only touch very hot iron, it will cause them very great pain, and also injure the part with which they touched it, so much that it will take days, or perhaps weeks, to get well: and it is equally true, but not so commonly known, that, if an intensely

cold thing, like frozen mercury, be touched with a warm hand, it will injure it in very much the same manner as if it had been burnt.

In Russia and other very cold countries, people, in traveling, sometimes have their chins and noses frozen without knowing it, till some one meets them and tells them of it. If they were to run to a fire, or to apply warm water to the frozen part, it would be liable to mortify and fall off. They are aware of this; and therefore proceed very gradually to bring back the warmth by rubbing it with snow; and then it soon becomes well. Cooks, who find that their vegetables are frozen, do not attempt to boil them till they have been thawed by lying a good while in cold water; without which precaution they would be quite spoiled.

It is injurious, and therefore uncomfortable, to pass suddenly from one extreme to another, either from cold to heat, or from darkness to light. The human body, while alive, can endure a degree of heat that would cook meat; for a man, some years ago, used, for money, to remain in an oven while a joint of meat was baked; it can also, with but little inconvenience, bear cold much greater than is required to freeze water: but, unless the change be made gradually, it will be attended with immediate pain, and probably with lasting disease.

In passing suddenly from darkness to light, till the eye has become accustomed to the glare, we can scarcely see at all; or in passing out of a very light place into a shady one, we cannot see till the eye has fitted itself to the change; and if we were often to do so, it would doubtless occasion total blindness.

We can taste those things only which touch our tongues; we can feel those only which are near us; we can smell those which are at some distance; we can hear thunder and other noises at a great distance; and we can see very

distant objects on the earth, and the stars in the sky, which are so very distant that nobody can tell how far off they are. We can think of things indefinitely far off, and even in the other world.

The more we know about our bodily senses, the more thankful shall we feel to our heavenly Father, who has given them to us; for they are so useful that we could not have any enjoyment without them. We shall also be very careful not to abuse them; for, if we do, we are in danger of injuring them, and becoming deaf or blind, or losing our smell or taste.

APPEARANCES NOT ALWAYS REALITIES.

Although we get most of our ideas by means of our Senses, we must also make use of the higher power with which an all-merciful Providence has blessed us, and which is called Reason, or they will sometimes mislead us.

For instance, the same thing may appear to be at the same time warm and cold. If you take three basins, and nearly fill them, one with hot water, another with cold, and the third with warm, and then put one hand into the hot water, and the other into the cold, and keep them there a minute or two; on taking them out, and putting them both into the warm water, it will seem colder than it is to the hand that has been in the hot water, and warmer than it is to the one that has been in the cold.

Travelers passing from the tops of very high mountains, which are always covered with snow, find the warmth increase as they come down; while those who are going up such mountains find it grow colder as they advance. If two such travelers should meet about midway, the one would perhaps remark how cold it was, while the other

would say he found it hot; and an inhabitant of that middle region might think them both very silly, because he felt it to be comfortably temperate.

It is usual to consider that our clothes make us warm; whereas the truth is that we make them warm. Some sorts of clothing retain the heat better than others. In winter we wear woollens to keep us warm, because wool is a bad conductor of heat, and therefore carries off the heat of our bodies but slowly. Ice is preserved through the summer in buildings that are closely surrounded by substances that do not easily admit the heat. Which of two pieces of ice of the same size would melt soonest in a warm room; the one being exposed, and the other wrapped up in several folds of flannel?

In judging of outward things, we make most use of the sense of sight. But if we trust to it only, we shall often be deceived; for we may fancy that the earth on which we live is a large and nearly level plain, and that the sun, moon, and stars go round it every day; whereas observation and reason prove that it is a ball, like the moon, but much larger, and that it turns round in that portion of time which we call a day, and all the heavenly bodies only appear to move round it. Any one that has traveled in a coach or ship moving smoothly, may have observed that trees, houses, and other fixed objects, appeared to be in motion; which appearance is of course occasioned by the motion of the person looking at them.

We can judge pretty well of the distance of objects, when we know their size, as of a man or a tree; and we can judge of their size if we know their distance: but we do not well know either the size or the distance of the sun and moon, and are therefore apt to think that they are equally large, and equally distant, which is what they appear to be. The fact is that the moon is very much nearer to us and very much less than the sun; indeed, the moon

is much less than the earth, while the glorious sun is very many times larger.

The beautiful stars, too, appear to be bright points, sparkling like so many diamonds, and fixed in a magnificent arch, at no very great distance from us. People that have carefully observed them with powerful telescopes, have found out that a few of them are planets, or large globes, some even larger than the world we live in, which get their light and heat from the sun, and have motions like the earth, causing the changes of day and night, and the pleasing variety of seasons ; while by far the greater number of stars are so immensely distant that they appear no larger, but much brighter, when seen through a telescope ; and as, from their distance, they cannot get their light from our sun, it is believed that they are themselves suns, having planets moving round them ; and these planets may all be inhabited by human beings, who, after doing their duty to God and man in this life, may be useful and happy in heaven for ever. The eye, even with the assistance of the telescope, could not discover all this ; but it appears highly reasonable, when we think of the greatness and goodness of God, who has made all things ; and who always fully and freely provides for the comfort and happiness of all his creatures, in all worlds, in time and to eternity.

The sun, at its rising or setting, which is one of the most glorious scenes we can behold, appears larger than when it is high in the sky ; but if measured by a proper instrument, it is found to be of exactly the same size ; proving that our sight has misled us. The same is true of the moon ; and the stars likewise appear farther apart when near the horizon, than when higher.

During the day we cannot see the stars, and many people have no idea that they are always up, knowing that they have never seen them in the day time. It is the

great light of the sun that prevents our seeing them. Those stars that happen to be over the mouth of a deep pit may be seen during the day from the bottom of it with the naked eye: and by means of telescopes, astronomers can see the stars whenever the sky is clear. The beautiful planet Venus may often be seen by the naked eye while the sun is up, as the moon may very frequently.

We are so accustomed to observe smoke rise, that we are apt to conclude that it has no weight. The fact however is that it has; but it is not so heavy as the air through which it rises; just as a cork rises to the surface, if set at liberty at a little depth under water.

The appearance of a circle of fire may be produced by whirling a stick whose point is on fire. The fire-work, called the catherine wheel, is produced on this principle.

No two things can look much more unlike than a diamond and a piece of charcoal; and yet every chemist knows that no two things are more nearly of the same nature.

Light travels in straight lines from the body that causes it; but it is liable to be turned out of its course, or reflected, as from a looking glass. A room with a large looking-glass at the end may appear to be twice its real length. In many of the shops in London, looking-glass is used to make it appear that there is a larger quantity of goods than is actually exposed for sale.

A straight stick, standing upright in clear water, will appear straight in whatever direction we look at it; but if it slope, it will appear to be bent just where it touches the surface of the water. Pebbles, &c., at the bottom of clear water, appear much nearer the surface than they really are, making the depth seem less than it is. Boys that cannot swim, should never go into the water without being certain that it is not out of their depth.

The flame of a candle, or gas burner, will often be so

still, that many would hardly believe that it is a constant stream of gas, which is burnt as fast as it rises, and so causes what we call flame. That beautiful appearance, the rainbow, likewise appears to be fixed at a considerable distance from us. Instead of being fixed, however, it changes as rapidly as the drops of rain fall; for it is caused by the refraction and reflection of the sun's light in them.

Sound in many respects resembles light. It can be reflected so as to mislead us as to the direction in which it comes, particularly if there be some obstruction directly in the way: in this case we do not hear the direct sound, but the reflected one, or echo. Some echos reflect the sound from a considerable distance, and will repeat several syllables. People, not aware that there was an echo near, have at times supposed that some one was mocking them when they have called out.

A tone, which appears a simple sound, is made up of a number of strokes rapidly following each other: a musical cord, when struck, vibrates backwards and forwards, and so, striking the air, produces the note.

It appears that the eye sees, the ear hears, the nose smells, the tongue tastes, and the hands feel; but it is to be remembered that it is the soul or mind that perceives, by means of the bodily senses.

To many children it seems most trouble to take pains to write or to do any thing else well: but they will find that the idle, and those who do not take pains, hardly ever succeed in learning, or in doing any thing well, so as to please either their friends or themselves.

It is a mere appearance that the interests of different people and of different nations are opposed to each other. God has abundantly supplied them with the means of promoting the good and happiness of each other: and it is only when they do so that they promote their own,

MISNOMERS, OR THINGS BY THEIR WRONG NAMES.

We cannot be too careful in calling things by their right names. Children often have wrong ideas of things, because they judge from the names that are commonly given to them. A few of these are here mentioned, in order to warn them that they must think for themselves, or they will be liable to be misled, even by persons who have no wish to deceive them.

What is called a *tin* saucepan is made of *iron* that has been coated with tin, which is a very different metal. After the tin is worn away, the iron soon rusts.

Quicksilver, or mercury, is a very different metal from *silver*. It is much heavier, as well as fluid, except when intensely cold, and is much cheaper. It looks as much like melted *lead*. It tarnishes much sooner than silver, if it is exposed to the air; but retains its lustre, and is very useful when kept from the air, in the glass tube of a barometer or a thermometer. When put at the back of glass, it forms looking-glass. When it is made excessively cold, it becomes solid; and then of course it cannot properly be called *quick*. By intense heat it may be converted into steam; and then it is of a very poisonous nature.

Black-lead, or plumbago, which is so useful for writing and drawing pencils, is a compound of *iron* and carbon, and does not contain any *lead* at all. *Lead* will mark very well on paper; but the marks will not rub out with indian-rubber, while those made by good black-lead very easily will.

Gold, beaten into very thin leaves, is used for gilding picture frames, and for other ornamental purposes, and will keep its color for years; but it would be too dear for large ornaments that are not wanted to last long; so they use what they call *Dutch gold*, which is leaf *copper*, that

has been exposed to the fumes of *zinc*. When new, it looks very much like gold; but it soon tarnishes.

Copperas, or green vitriol, is a compound of sulphur and iron, and contains no *copper*.

Oil of vitriol, properly called sulphuric acid, instead of being of an *oily* nature, is very destructive of most of the metals, and of animal and vegetable substances. It is much heavier than water, and readily unites with it; whereas oil will swim on water, and will not mix with it, except when another substance, such as potass or soda, is added to it.

Fruit *stones*, although so called from their hardness, are of a *woody* substance.

Whale-bone is not of a *bony*, but of a *horny* nature. It grows to the upper jaw instead of teeth. The real *bones* of whales are like those of other animals. Many persons consider that whales are *fishes*; but this is a mistake; for fishes are produced from spawn, have cold blood, and do not breathe the air; whereas whales produce their young alive, have warm blood, and rise to the surface of the sea to breathe the air. They are *sea-animals*.

What is called a *hundred-weight* is a hundred and twelve pounds.

Low priced things are commonly called *cheap*; whereas it is well known that the best things, although they cost most at first, are generally the cheapest in the end; indeed, things of bad quality are really dear at any price.

When a shipwreck, or other sad accident happens, it is common, but improper, to say that every *soul* perished. Such circumstances are always very distressing; but it is a consolation to know that it is only the *body* that perishes, and that nothing but sin can destroy the life of the soul.

BUTTER'S GRADATIONS IN READING.

PART V.

THE NEGRO BOY.

During the American war, a gentleman and his lady were going from the East Indies to England. His wife, to his sincere regret, died on the passage, and left two infants; the charge of which fell to a negro boy of seventeen years of age. The gentleman had occasion to go on board the Commodore's vessel, with which they sailed, to transact some business. Just at that time there came on a violent storm; and the vessel in which the children were, was on the point of being lost. They despatched a boat from the Commodore's ship, to save as many as they could; and had almost filled it, so that there was just room enough for the infants or the negro boy. What did he do? He did not hesitate a moment; but put the children into the boat, and said, "Tell my master that Coffin has done his duty;" and that instant he was received into the bosom of the ocean.

The Queen (Charlotte) requested Hannah More to write a poem on this incident: but she wisely declined it, saying that no art could embellish an action in itself so noble.

PLEASURE SHOULD BE SOUGHT WITH MODERATION.

A boy, pleased with the colors of a butterfly, chased it from flower to flower, with untiring pains. First he tried to surprise it among the leaves of a rose; then to cover it

with his hat, as it was feeding on a daisy. At one time, he hoped to secure it as it sported on a sprig of myrtle; and, at another, grew sure of his prize, seeing it loiter on a bed of violets. But the fickle fly still escaped from his attempts. At last, observing it half buried in the cup of a tulip, he rushed forward and, snatching it with violence, crushed it to pieces. Thus, by his eagerness to enjoy it, he lost the object of his pursuit.

From this instance young persons may learn that pleasure is like a painted butterfly; which, if pursued with moderation, may serve for our amusement; but which, if embraced with too much ardor, will perish in the grasp.

PRIDE IN A COW.

While on a visit to a friend in Wiltshire, I happened one day to pass the farm yard at the time the dairy-maid was driving in the cows. They were all safely housed but one, which appeared to be of a most turbulent disposition. Go into the cow-house she would not. She ran about the yard, tossing her head, and kicking up her heels, making a most tremendous uproar, and seeming to think herself a very ill-used animal. Sometimes she would approach the door; but, on the slightest attempt to put her in, away she scoured; and the panting dairy-maid "toiled after her in vain."

In answer to my inquiries as to the cause of these vagaries, the dairy-maid said, "I know very well what she wants; but I hate to see such pride in a dumb brute." "Why, what does she want, my good girl?" "You must know," replied the much provoked dairy-maid, "that this cow seems, in a manner, to domineer over all the others; she always walks first; and, if any of the other cows go into the cow-house before her, she is sure to kick up this

riot. I know, just as well as if she opened her mouth and told me, that she wants me to turn out the other cows; and you'll see I shall have to do it, or never a foot will she stir into the cow-house this blessed night." And so, indeed, it proved: for, in spite of blows, caresses, and every stratagem that the unfortunate dairy-maid could think of, she continued careering about the yard; till, as a last resource, the dairy-maid turned out the other cows; on which, this stickler for precedence walked majestically into the cow-house, and was immediately followed by her more meek and humble companions.

MUNGO PARK AND THE MOSS.

The enterprising African traveler, Mungo Park, met with many instances of genuine kindness from negroes; those whom we usually regard as uncivilised. He also, at times, met with the most cruel treatment. On one occasion, some Moors robbed him of nearly all he had, even his clothes, leaving him almost naked.

"After they were gone," says he, "I sat for some time, looking around me with amazement and terror. Whichever way I turned, nothing appeared but danger and difficulty. I saw myself in the midst of a vast wilderness, in the depth of the rainy season, naked and alone, surrounded by savage animals, and by men still more savage. I was five hundred miles from the nearest European settlement. All these circumstances crowded at once on my recollection; and, I confess, my spirits began to fail me. I considered my fate as certain, and that I had no alternative but to lie down and die. The influence of religion, however, aided and supported me. I reflected that no human prudence or foresight could possibly have averted my present sufferings. I was indeed a stranger in a strange

land; yet I was still under the protecting eye of that Providence who has condescended to call himself the stranger's Friend. At this moment, painful as my reflections were, the extraordinary beauty of a small piece of moss irresistibly caught my eye. I mention this, to shew from what trifling circumstances the mind will sometimes derive consolation; for, though the whole plant was not larger than one of my fingers, I could not contemplate the delicate structure of its parts without admiration. Can that Being, thought I, who planted, watered, and brought to perfection, in this obscure part of the world, a thing that appears of so small importance, look with unconcern on the situation and sufferings of a creature formed after his own image? Surely not. Reflections like these would not allow me to despair. I started up, and, disregarding both hunger and fatigue, traveled forwards, assured that relief was at hand; and I was not disappointed."

THE WHISTLE.

When I was a child, seven years of age, my friends, one holyday, filled my pockets with halfpence. I ran directly towards a shop where they sold toys for children; but, being charmed with the sound of a whistle, on which a boy that I met was playing, I offered all my money for it; and came home highly pleased with my whistle, but disturbing all the family with its noise. My brothers and sisters, on my telling them the bargain I had made, told me I had given four times as much for it as it was worth. This put me in mind how many good things I might have bought with the rest of the money; and they laughed at me so much for my folly, that I cried with vexation; and the reflection gave me more chagrin than the whistle gave me pleasure.

This, however, was afterwards of use to me; and the impression continued so long upon my mind, that when I have been tempted to buy some unnecessary thing, I have said to myself, *Do not give too much for the whistle*; and so I saved my money.

As I grew up, and observed the actions of men, I thought I met with many, very many, *who gave too much for their whistles*.

When I saw any one too ambitious of court favors, sacrificing his time, his repose, his liberty, his virtue, and, perhaps, his friends, to attain them, I have said to myself, *This man gives too much for his whistle*.

When I met a man of pleasure, sacrificing every laudable improvement of mind and fortune to mere corporeal sensations, Mistaken man, said I, you are providing pain for yourself, instead of pleasure: *You give too much for your whistle*.

If I saw one fond of expense and show, of fine clothes, furniture, and equipage, all above his fortune, for which he contracted debts, and ended his career in prison; *Alas*, said I, *he has paid dear, very dear, for his whistle*.

In short, I imagine that great part of the miseries of mankind are brought upon them by the false estimate which they make of the value of things, *and by their giving too much for their whistles*.

TRUTH.

Petrarch, a celebrated Italian poet, who flourished about four hundred years ago, recommended himself to the confidence and affection of Cardinal Colonna, in whose family he resided, by his candor and strict regard to truth. A violent quarrel occurred in the household of this nobleman, which was carried so far that recourse was had to arms. The Car-

dinal, wishing to know the foundation of this affair, that he might decide with justice, assembled all his people, and obliged them to bind themselves, by a solemn oath on the Gospels, to declare the whole truth. Every one, without exception, submitted to this determination; even the Bishop of Luna, the Cardinal's brother, was not excused. Petrarch, in his turn, presented himself to take the oath: when the Cardinal closed the book, and said, "As to you, Petrarch, *your word is sufficient.*"

KNOWLEDGE USEFUL ON AN EMERGENCY.

In the month of November, 1821, a dreadful storm visited Beachy Head, on the coast of Sussex, during which a French vessel was driven on shore and wrecked. All on board were swept away into the sea; and only four escaped the general destruction, by climbing to the top of a heap of rocks, which had fallen, at different times, from the overhanging cliffs. Their perilous situation can scarcely be conceived: the tide was encroaching upon them, step by step, and it was certain destruction to attempt to gain the land. The night was extremely dark, and the thunder and lightning rendered it still more awful. The poor men, finding that they would either be swallowed up by the rising tide, or dashed to pieces against the rocks, determined to deliver themselves up to the mercy of the waves, with the forlorn hope of being cast on some place of safety. At this time one of the men saw, during some flashes of lightning, a plant growing amongst the stones on which they stood, which he knew was samphire; and which, he also happened to know, never grew where it could be entirely covered with water. He immediately acquainted his fellow-sufferers with this fact, and persuaded them to remain where they were till morning;

being convinced that the height of the tide would not be quite equal to that of the place on which they stood. The event proved the correctness of his information, and the value of his knowledge; for when daylight broke, the poor fellows were seen by the people on the cliffs, who rescued them from their dangerous situation.

HAPPINESS OF ANIMALS.

It is impossible, says Mr. Jesse, to view the cheerfulness and happiness of animals and birds without pleasure: the latter, especially, appear to enjoy themselves during the fine weather in spring and summer, with a degree of hilarity which might almost be envied. It is astonishing how much man might do to lessen the misery of those creatures which are given to him, either for food or use, or for adding to his pleasure, if he were so disposed. Animals are so capable of shewing gratitude and affection to those who have been kind to them, that I never see them subjected to ill-treatment without feeling the utmost abhorrence of those who are inflicting it. I know many persons who, like myself, take a pleasure in seeing all the animals about them appear happy and contented. Cows will shew their pleasure at seeing those who have been kind to them, by moving their ears gently, and putting out their wet noses. My old horse rests his head on the gate with great complacency, when he sees me coming, expecting to receive an apple or a piece of bread. I should even be sorry to see my poultry and pigs get out of my way with any symptoms of fear.

AFFECTION IN A CAT.

Cats are a much traduced race. Their ingratitude is

is held up to public odium; and the generality of people will not allow that a cat can possess a single virtue. I cannot agree in this opinion. I have seen cats shew a great deal of sensibility, and give proofs of attachment and gratitude for kindness; of which the following is one of the many instances that have come under my observation.

Mrs. A. had a cat of which she was very fond, and whose dinner was provided with as much regularity as that of any member of the house, by the cook's bringing home a liver once a week, when she went to purchase provisions for family use. When the liver was brought home, it was cut into seven pieces; and puss had, each day, her allotted portion.

It so happened that Mrs. A. was taken ill, and confined to bed. No sooner did the cat miss her kind friend, than she made her way to Mrs. A.'s chamber; and, jumping on the bed, she caressed her mistress, licking her face and hands, and expressing, by every means in her power, her sympathy and affection. After a time, the cat became restless; she leapt from the bed, planted herself close to the door, and waited with evident impatience till it was opened. The moment this was done, she ran down stairs, and, to her mistress's surprise, she returned immediately with a piece of liver in her mouth, which she laid on the bed, and seemed to solicit her to eat; thinking, perhaps, she was suffering from hunger.

The gratitude of puss did not end here; for, on the next market day, when the cook brought in the liver, before she had time to divide it, puss slyly seized the opportunity when her back was turned, pounced upon the liver, rushed up stairs with it, and laid it upon the counterpane, with evident marks of pleasure, and with gestures which seemed to say, "See what a fine dinner I have brought you; pray get up and eat it."

EARLY FRUGALITY.

In early childhood you lay the foundation of poverty or riches, in the habits you give your children. Teach them to save everything,—not for their own use, for that would make them selfish, but—for some use. Teach them to share every thing with their playmates; but never allow them to destroy any thing.

I once visited a family where the most exact economy was observed; yet nothing was mean or uncomfortable. It is the character of true economy to be as comfortable with a little, as others can be with much. In this family, if the father brought home a package, the older children would, of their own accord, put away the paper and twine neatly, instead of throwing them into the fire, or tearing them to pieces. If the little ones wanted a piece of twine to play snatch-cradle, or spin a top, there it was in readiness; and instead of leaving it on the floor when they had done with it, they would put it again into its place; so that they knew where to find it when it was wanted for another occasion.

THE VESSEL WITHOUT A PILOT:—A FABLE.

A pilot having refused to take a ship out of port during very stormy weather, the vessel resolved to break through all restraint; and having reasoned with herself that the sea was large enough to ramble in without danger, and that she was capable of traveling anywhere if she had sea room, she one night broke from her moorings, and set off without a guide. For a while she rode very stately on the water. "How finely I go," said she, "I need no rudder to guide me. Here is room enough; what danger can there be in the midst of this mighty ocean?" While in-

dulging these dreams, she struck upon a rock, which lay concealed under the water, and instantly split, and went to the bottom.

MORAL.

Children may think it very hard sometimes, that they cannot have their own way, and go where they will ; but their parents and friends, who are their pilots, know very well what dangers await them without a guide.

In our passage through this world, we shall often meet with sudden dangers, which are like concealed rocks in the sea ; and, if not under superior protection, we shall be ruined by them. Let us, therefore, always implore the guidance of Divine Providence, without whose direction we are never safe.

THE BOYS AND THE EGGS :—A FABLE.

Two little boys had a present of some fowls, which laid plenty of eggs. One of them sold his as soon as he got a dozen at a time, and bought himself books and other useful things ; and, besides, had a penny or sixpence in store to give to some poor person, or for some other benevolent purpose. But the other thought he would not be tempted to lay out the money his eggs were worth ; so he kept them till he had a great many dozens. Then he said, " What a heap of money I shall have to look at after I have sold them ! and I will keep it in a box, and I shall be a great deal richer than my brother." He was often told that his eggs would then do him no good ; but he was determined to keep them. At last he thought he would sell them, and, having now many dozens, that they would fetch him a good sum of money ; but when the person to whom he offered them for sale saw their color, and tried them,

by breaking one after another, he found that the eggs were nearly all rotten, and therefore refused to buy them.

MORAL.

Covetous people often hoard up money as this little boy did his eggs; and though it will not rot like eggs, yet, if it is shut up in a drawer, when they come to die, without having done any good with it, either to themselves or others, it will turn out to be of no more service to them than if it was rotten.

THE VALUE OF TRIFLES.

A person striving to construct happiness out of daily life, strongly resembles one of the smaller tribe of birds constructing its nest. The materials for this nest are, in themselves, mean and worthless;—here a feather, there a straw, yonder a spray of moss, and on that thorn a tuft of wool. *We* despise or overlook them; but the bird, wise and patient in the providential instinct of its nature, sees differently, and confounds, by its actions, both man and his reasoning. It collects the small, despised materials, and arranges them; and, when arranged, the feathers, the straw, the moss, and the wool, having lost their separate insignificance, form a beautiful whole,—a tiny, but perfect fabric.

Just so, let us not despise trifles; any trifle, at least, by means of which an innocent gratification may either be imparted or received. The kind look or word, that occupied but a moment, may, by its influence on the spirits, gladden a whole day: five minutes' conversation with a stranger, accidentally met, may embody some information that we were previously ignorant of, or suggest some valuable train of thought that might not otherwise have arisen.

NATURE WILL PREVAIL.

A party of gentlemen from Bombay, one day visiting the stupendous cavern-temple of Elephanta, discovered a tiger's whelp in one of the obscure recesses of the edifice. Desirous of kidnapping the cub without encountering the fury of its dam, they took it up hastily and cautiously, and retreated. Being left entirely at liberty, and extremely well fed, the tiger grew rapidly, appeared tame and fondling as a dog, and was in every respect domesticated. At length, when it had attained a vast size, and, notwithstanding its apparent gentleness, it began to inspire terror by its tremendous powers of doing mischief, a piece of raw meat, dripping with blood, fell in its way. It is to be observed, that up to that moment it had studiously been kept from raw animal food. The instant, however, it had dipped its tongue in blood, something like madness seemed to have seized the animal;—a destructive principle, hitherto dormant, was awakened;—it darted fiercely, and with glaring eyes, upon its prey, tore it with fury to pieces, and, growling and roaring in the most fearful manner, rushed off towards the jungles.

RATIONAL AMUSEMENT.

The love of literature has prevailed from very early times among the inhabitants of the remote island of Iceland. A distinguished traveler, who spent a winter there, has described a winter evening in an Icelandic family, as rendered instructive and pleasing in the highest degree, by the prevailing love of useful knowledge among all ranks.

As soon as the evening shuts in, the family assemble, master and mistress, children and servants. They all take their work in their hands, except one who acts as reader.

Though they have very few printed books, many of them write excellently, and copy out the numerous histories of their own island. The reader is frequently interrupted by the head of the family, or some of the most intelligent members, who make remarks, and propose questions, to exercise the ingenuity of the children or servants. In this way, the minds of all are improved to such a degree, "that," says my informant, "I have frequently been astonished at the familiarity with which many of these self-taught peasants have discoursed on subjects which, in other countries, we should expect to hear discussed by those only who have devoted their lives to the study of science."

Let me not omit to add that the evening, thus rationally and virtuously begun, is, by these well instructed people, closed with an act of family devotion.

WIT AND HUMOR OF A SOUTH SEA ISLANDER.

A few years ago, says the Rev. J. Williams, a venerable and esteemed brother Missionary came to England, and being rather bald, some kind friends provided him with a wig. Upon his return to the islands, the chiefs and others went on board to welcome him; and, after the usual salutations, one of them said to the Missionary, "You were bald when you left, and now you have a beautiful head of hair; what amazing people the English are! how did they make your hair grow again?" "You simple people," replied the Missionary, "how does every thing grow? Is it not by sowing seed?" They immediately shouted, "Oh, these English people! they sow seed upon a bald man's head to make the hair grow!" One shrewd fellow inquired whether he had brought any of the seed with him? The good Missionary carried on the joke for a short time,

and then raised the wig. The discovery of his "original head," of course, drew forth a roar of laughter; which was greatly increased when one of the natives shouted to some of his countrymen who were near, "Here, see our Missionary; he has come from England with his head thatched; he has come from England with his head thatched!"

HAPPINESS DOES NOT CONSIST IN KNOWLEDGE.

There is no pleasure in knowledge, if it be not accompanied by the passions and the affections. Knowledge is power; but what pleasure is there in power? That power may be instrumental in promoting our own misery; and the history of man is a clear proof that knowledge and power have more frequently tended to destroy men's comfort than to promote it.

All happiness arises from the affections, and knowledge is only a servant to supply them with nourishment. The whole duty of man is comprised in this single sentence, "Love your neighbor as yourself." There is no other precept necessary. Were men to agree upon this one single point, their redemption is complete; love will complete it, and nothing else: knowledge will lend a helping hand; but it is only the servant of love.

But how are we to attain this love? It may be said that it is as difficult to acquire love as knowledge. Not at all: love is got without any trouble;—knowledge can only be got by labor. We may all be made to love each other; but we cannot all be wise and learned. And who are the happiest—those who have the greatest share of kind affections, or those who have the greatest share of learning and matter of fact? Is a learned man happier with a crusty, unsocial temper, than an unlearned man with an amiable

temper? No; happiness dwells in the temper—the intellect is its domestic servant. Knowledge will promote happiness in a fine disposition; but that fine disposition would itself be happy without the knowledge. Could the knowledge be happy without the disposition? No! Nothing is clearer than this—that love is the centre of happiness, and that all the other faculties and attributes of the mind are valuable only in proportion as they minister unto it. Then there cannot be a more important question than this:—how are we to create and generate love? To accomplish this would be of more real utility than teaching all the arts and sciences in the universe. We may learn them all, and sit down in misery when our task is over, saying, with Solomon, “all is vanity, and vexation of spirit; and there is no profit of a man’s labor which he doth under the sun.” If they do not contribute to the growth of love, they are worse than useless.

THE YOUNG LINNÆUS OF TORNEA.

In Sweden, natural history is the study of the schools, by which men rise to preferment; and there are no people with more acute or better regulated minds than the Swedes.

The following anecdote will shew the way in which the love of such pursuits affected a young and friendless Swede, who, like Linnæus, prosecuted his scientific researches with unabated ardor in the midst of every disadvantage.

At Tornea, at the northern extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia, Dr. Clarke, the celebrated traveler, met with this interesting youth, of whom he has given the following account.

“We had sent to the apothecary of the place for a few jars of the conserved berries of the *rubus arcticus*. They

were brought by a boy without either shoes or stockings, who, having executed his master's orders, began to cast a longing eye towards the books of plants which we were engaged in turning over, being then busied in arranging our specimens; when, to our astonishment, he named every one of them as fast as they appeared, giving to each of them, with great accuracy, its Linnæan appellation.

"This extraordinary youth, with whom we soon became better acquainted, was the dutiful son of a poor widow, named Pyppon, living at Uleabag; who, having bestowed upon her child the best education her circumstances could afford, had placed him as an apprentice to this apothecary. The master had himself a turn for natural history, but did not choose that his little pupil should quit the pestle and mortar for the pursuits of botany and entomology. 'It interrupted,' as he said, and perhaps very truly, 'the business of his shop.' The consequence was, that this young Linnæus carried on his studies unknown to his master, concealing his books and plants, and rising every morning before three o'clock, that he might snatch a few hours before he entered on the duties of his profession, and dedicate them to inquiries which had already qualified him to become his master's instructor. If, in his barefooted rambles, he found a new plant or a new insect, he was compelled to hide it in his hat, and thus carry it to his hidden museum. It happened however, that his master discovered his boxes of insects, and allowed him to place them in his shop, because they attracted the notice of customers, and gratified his master's vanity; for he always exhibited them as of his own collecting. They had been thus shewn to us.

"This curious example of the power of genius rising superior to all circumstances, and overcoming every obstacle, in one so young and friendless, induced us to take some pains in prevailing upon his master to allow full

scope to the bent of his inclination ; and many were the pretences upon which we sent to the shop, that our young philosopher might be made happy by bringing what was required. Upon one of these occasions, we told him that a plant, rather rare, was said to grow in the neighborhood of Tornea, but that we had failed in our endeavors to find it. The words were scarcely uttered, when he ran off as fast as his legs could carry him, and soon returned, having in his hand two or three specimens of the plant."

WELL DIRECTED COURAGE.

During a severe gale, January 26, 1796, the Dutton, a large East-Indiaman, was wrecked at Plymouth, having at the time five or six hundred people on board. Sir Edward Pellew (afterwards Lord Exmouth) was driving with his lady to a dinner party, when he saw crowds running, and learned that there was a wreck. He instantly left the carriage and joined the crowd.

When he arrived at the beach, he plainly saw that nearly all on board would be lost, unless there were some one to direct them: for the principal officers—to their lasting disgrace be it said—had abandoned their charge and been pulled on shore just as he arrived. In vain he urged them to return to their duty, and offered rewards to pilots and others to board the wreck. When all refused, he exclaimed, "Then I will go myself." He fastened himself to the rope by which the officers had landed, and which was the only means of communication, and was hauled on board through the surf. As soon as he was on deck, he declared who he was, and took the command. He assured the people that every one would be saved, if they quietly obeyed his orders; that he would himself be the last to quit the wreck; but that he would run any one through that disobeyed him. His well known name, and his calmness and

energy inspired confidence in the people, who welcomed him with three hearty cheers. He quickly devised and applied the means whereby all might be safely landed.

The children, women, and sick were first landed. One of them was only three weeks old; and nothing in the whole affair interested Sir Edward so much as the struggle of the mother's feelings before she would intrust her infant to his care, or gave him more pleasure than the success of his attempt to save it. Next the soldiers, and then the sailors, were got on shore: and lastly Sir Edward and the boatswain, who nobly declined to go before him. By the blessing of Providence, every one was saved; and presently the wreck went to pieces.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S PRIVILEGES.

In England, a man may look around him and say, with truth and exultation, "I am lodged in a house that affords me conveniences and comforts, which even a king could not command some centuries ago. There are ships crossing the seas in every direction to bring what is useful to me from all parts of the earth. In China, men are gathering the tea-leaf for me; in America, they are planting cotton for me; in the West India Islands, they are preparing my sugar and my coffee; in Italy, they are feeding silk-worms for me; in Saxony, they are shearing sheep to make me clothing; at home, powerful steam-engines are spinning and weaving, and making cutlery for me, and pumping the mines that minerals useful to me may be procured. My patrimony was small; yet I have post-coaches running day and night, on all the roads, to carry my correspondence; I have roads, and canals, and bridges, to bear the coal for my winter fire; nay, I have protecting fleets and armies around my happy country, to secure my enjoyments and repose. Then I have editors and printers, who daily send me an account

of what is going on throughout the world, amongst all these people who serve me ; and, in a corner of my house, I have books !—the miracle of all my possessions,—more wonderful than the wishing cap of the Arabian Tales ; for they transport me instantly, not only to all places, but to all times. By my books, I can conjure up before me, to vivid existence, all the great and good men of old ; and, for my own private satisfaction, I can make them act over again the most renowned of all their exploits. In a word, from the equator to the pole, and from the beginning of time until now, by my books I can be where I please.”

WRITING REGARDED AS A MIRACLE.

The Rev. J. Williams, who has conferred so much benefit on the natives of the islands of the South Pacific Ocean by his missionary labors, in his account of his proceedings in these islands, details a great variety of interesting circumstances which occurred as the natives advanced in civilization.

Having, with the assistance of the natives of the island of Rarotonga, erected a place for divine worship, he says, “In the erection of this chapel a circumstance occurred which will give a striking idea of the feelings of an untaught people, when observing, for the first time, the effects of written communication.

“As I had come to the work one morning without my square, I took up a chip, and with a piece of charcoal wrote upon it a request that Mrs. Williams would send me that article. I called a chief who was superintending his portion of the work, and said to him, ‘Friend, take this, and go to our house and give it to Mrs. Williams.’ He was a singular looking man, remarkably quick in his movements, and had been a great warrior ; but in one of the numerous battles he had fought, had lost an eye ; and, giving me an inexpressible look with the other, he said, ‘Take that! she

will call me a fool, and scold me, if I carry a chip to her.' 'No,' I replied, 'she will not; take it, and go immediately; I am in haste.' Perceiving me to be in earnest, he took it, and asked, 'What must I say?' I replied, 'You have nothing to say; the chip will say all I wish.' With a look of astonishment and contempt, he held up the piece of wood, and said 'How can this speak? Has this a mouth?' I desired him to take it immediately, and not spend so much time in talking about it.

On arriving at the house, he gave the chip to Mrs. Williams, who read it, threw it away, and went to the tool-chest; whither the chief, resolved to see the result of this mysterious proceeding, followed her closely. On receiving the square from her, he said, 'Stay, daughter, how do you know that this is what Mr. Williams wants?' 'Why,' she replied, 'did you not bring me a chip just now?' 'Yes,' said the astonished warrior, 'but I did not hear it say anything.' 'If you did not, I did,' was the reply; 'for it made known to me what he wanted; and all you have to do, is to return with it as quickly as possible.'

"With this, the chief leaped out of the house, and, catching up the mysterious piece of wood, he ran through the settlement, with the chip in one hand and the square in the other, holding them up as high as his hands could reach, and shouting as he went, 'See the wisdom of these English people, they can make chips talk—they can make chips talk!'

On giving me the square, he wished to know how it was possible thus to converse with persons at a distance. I gave him all the explanation in my power; but it was a circumstance involved in so much mystery, that he actually tied a string to the chip, hung it round his neck, and wore it for some time. During several days, we frequently saw him surrounded by a crowd, who were listening with intense interest while he narrated the wonders which this chip had preformed."

POETRY.

PROVIDENCE.

We know that God, with liberal hand,
Feeds every little bird that flies ;
We know it is at His command
The lovely flowers and plants arise.
And will not God our wants supply,
Who feeds the birds, and clothes the trees ?
Children, whose souls can never die,
Are surely better far than these.
He gives us strength our race to run ;
He gives us home and tender friends :
'T is through His grace we danger shun ;
His mercy still from harm defends.
Then let our souls on Him depend ;
Away with every anxious fear :
When we are good, He is our Friend ;
Nor can we want while He is near.

GRATITUDE TO THE SUPREME BEING.

How cheerful along the gay mead,
The daisy and cowslip appear !
The flocks, as they carelessly feed,
Rejoice in the spring of the year.

The myrtles that shade the green bowers,
 The herbage that springs from the sod,
 Trees, plants, cooling fruits, and sweet flowers,
 All rise to the praise of my God.

Shall man, the great master of all,
 The only insensible prove?
 Forbid it, fair Gratitude's call!
 Forbid it, devotion and love.

The Lord, who such wonders could raise,
 And still can uphold with a nod,
 My lips shall incessantly praise;
 My heart shall rejoice in my God.

THE BABY.

Safe sleeping on its mother's breast,
 The smiling babe appears;
 Now sweetly sinking into rest,
 Now washed in sudden tears.
 Hush, hush, my little baby dear,
 There's nobody to hurt you here.

Without a mother's tender care,
 The little thing must die;
 Its chubby hands too feeble are
 One service to supply;
 And not a tittle does it know
 What kind of world 't is come into.

The lamb sports gaily on the grass,
When scarcely born a day ;
The foal, beside its mother ass,
Trots frolicsome away ;
And not a creature, tame or wild,
Is half so helpless as a child.

To nurse the doll, so gaily drest,
And stroke its flaxen hair ;
Or ring the coral at his waist,
With silver bells so fair,
Is all the little creature can,
Who yet is born to be a man.

Full many a summer's sun must glow,
And lighten up the skies,
Before its tender limbs can grow
To any thing of size ;
And all the while the mother's eye
Must every little want supply.

Then surely, when each little limb
Shall grow to healthy size,
And youth and manhood strengthen him
For toil and enterprise,
His mother's kindness is a debt,
He never, never can forget.

THE WORM.

Turn, turn thy hasty foot aside,
 Nor crush that helpless worm !
 The frame thy wayward looks deride
 Required a God to form.

The common Lord of all that move,—
 From whom thy being flows,—
 A portion of His boundless love
 On that poor worm bestows.

The sun, the moon, the stars, He made
 To all His creatures free ;
 And spread o'er earth the grassy blade
 For worms, as well as thee.

Let them enjoy their little day,
 Their lowly bliss receive :
 Oh ! do not lightly take away
 The life thou canst not give.

EARTHLY AND HEAVENLY THINGS COMPARED.

Why should our poor enjoyments here
 Be thought so pleasant and so dear,
 And tempt our hearts astray !
 Our brightest joys are fading fast ;
 The longest life will soon be past ;
 And, if we go to heaven at last,
 We need not wish to stay.

For, when we come to dwell above,
 Where all is holiness and love,
 And endless pleasures flow ;
 Our threescore years and ten will seem
 Just like a short and busy dream ;
 And O, how poor we then shall deem
 Our best pursuits below !
 Perhaps the happy saints in bliss
 Look down from their bright world on this,
 Where once they used to dwell ;
 And wonder why we trifle so,
 And love these vanities below,
 And live as if we did not know
 There was a heaven and hell.

THE LITTLE GRAVES.

'T was autumn, and the leaves were dry,
 And rustled on the ground ;
 And chilly winds went whistling by,
 With low and pensive sound.
 As through the church-yard's lone retreat,
 By meditation led,
 I walked with slow and cautious feet,
 And mused about the dead,—
 Three little graves, ranged side by side
 My close attention drew ;
 O'er two, the tall grass bending sighed,
 And one seemed fresh and new.

I lingered there, amused awhile
To watch the harmless sheep ;
When, though all nature wore a smile,
A mourner came to weep.

Her form was bowed, but not with years;
Her words were faint and few ;
And on those little graves her tears
Distilled like evening dew.

A prattling boy, some four years old,
Her trembling hand embraced ;
And from my heart the tale he told
Will never be effaced.

“Mamma ! now you must love me more,
For little sister 's dead ;
And t' other sister died before,
And brother too, you said.

“Mamma ! what made sweet sister die?
She loved me when we played:
You told me, if I would not cry,
You 'd shew me where she 's laid.

“'T is here, my child, that sister lies,
Deep buried in the ground ;
No light comes to her little eyes,
And she can hear no sound.”

"Mamma ! why can't we take her up,
And put her in my bed ?
I'll feed her from my little cup,
And then she won't be dead.

"For sister'll be afraid to lie
In this dark grave to-night ;
And she'll be very cold, and cry
Because there is no light."

"No, sister is not cold, my child ;
For God, who saw her die,
As He looked down from heaven and smiled,
Recalled her to the sky.

"And then her spirit quickly fled
To God, by whom 'twas given ;
Her body in the ground is dead ;
But sister lives in heaven."

"Mamma ! won't she be hungry there,
And want some bread to eat ?
And who will give her clothes to wear,
And keep them clean and neat ?

"Papa must go and carry some ;
I'll send her all I've got :
And he must bring sweet sister home,
Mamma ! now must he not ?"

"No, my dear child, that cannot be ;
 But, if you're good and true,
 You'll one day go to her ; but she
 Can never come to you.

" ' Let little children come to me,'
 Once our good Saviour said ;
 And in His arms she'll always be,
 And He will give her bread."

THE OLD MAN'S COMFORTS.

"You are old, Father William," the young man cried ;
 "The few locks that are left you are grey ;
 You are hale, Father William,—a hearty old man :
 Now tell me the reason, I pray."

"In the days of my youth," Father William replied,
 "I remembered that youth would fly fast,
 And abused not my health and my vigor at first,
 That I never might need them at last."

"You are old, Father William," the young man cried ;
 "And pleasures with youth pass away ;
 And yet you lament not the days that are gone :
 Now tell me the reason, I pray."

"In the days of my youth," Father William replied,
 "I remembered that youth could not last ;
 I thought of the future, whatever I did,
 That I never might grieve for the past."

"You are old, Father William," the young man cried,
 "And life must be hastening away ;
 You are cheerful, and love to converse upon death :
 Now tell me the reason, I pray."

"I am cheerful, young man," Father William replied ;
 "Let the cause thy attention engage :
 In the days of my youth I remembered my God !—
 And he hath not forgotten my age."

THE CUCKOO.

Hail, beauteous stranger of the wood !
 Attendant on the spring !
 Now heaven repairs thy rural seat,
 And woods thy welcome sing.

Soon as the daisy decks the green,
 Thy certain voice we hear ;
 Hast thou a star to guide thy path,
 Or mark the rolling year ?

Delightful visitant ! with thee
 I hail the time of flowers ;
 When heaven is filled with music sweet
 Of birds among the bowers.

The school boy, wandering in the wood,
 To pull the flowers so gay,
 Starts, thy curious voice to hear,
 And imitates thy lay.

Soon as the pea puts on the bloom,
 Thou fliest thy vocal vale ;
 An annual guest in other lands,
 Another spring to hail.

Sweet bird ! thy bower is ever green,
 Thy sky is ever clear ;
 Thou hast no sorrow in thy song,—
 No winter in thy year.

O could I fly, I'd fly with thee !
 We'd make, with social wing,
 Our annual visit o'er the globe,
 Companions of the spring.

THE MONKEY.

Monkey, pretty little fellow !
 Thou art Nature's Punchinello !
 Full of fun as Puck could be ;
 Harlequin might learn of thee !

Look now at his odd grimaces !
 Saw you e'er such comic faces ?
 Now like learned judge sedate,—
 Now with nonsense in his pate.

Nature, in a sunny wood,
 Must have been in merry mood,
 And with laughter fit to burst,
 Monkey, when she made you first.

How you leaped and frisked about,
 When your life you first found out;
 How you threw, in roguish mirth,
 Cocoa nuts on mother earth.

How you sat, and made a din
 Louder than had ever been,
 Till the parrots, all a-riot,
 Chattered too, to keep you quiet.

Look now at him ! Slyly peep !
 He pretends he is asleep,—
 Fast asleep upon his bed,
 With his arm beneath his head.

Now that posture is not right,
 And he is not settled quite :—
 There, that's better than before,
 And the knave pretends to snore.

Ha ! he is not half asleep !
 See, he slyly takes a peep !
 Monkey, though your eyes are shut,
 You could see this little nut.

You shall have it, pigmy brother !
 What ! another ? and another ?
 Nay, your cheeks are like a sack ;
 You must now begin to crack.

There, the little ancient man
 Cracks as fast as e'er he can !
 Now good bye, you funny fellow;
 Nature's primest Punchinello !

THE IDLE CHILD'S WISH IN SUMMER.

Mother, Mother, the winds are at play ;
 Prithee let me be idle to-day.
 Look, dear Mother, the flowers all lie
 Languidly under the bright blue sky.

Poor Tray is asleep in the noon-day sun,
 And the flies go about him one by one ;
 And pussy sits near, with a sleepy grace,
 Without ever thinking of washing her face.

There flieth a bird to a neighboring tree ;
 But very lazily flieth he :
 And he sits and he twitters a gentle note
 That scarcely ruffles his little throat.

You bid me be busy, but, Mother, hear
 How the hum-drum grasshopper soundeth near
 And the soft west wind is so light in its play,
 It scarcely moves a leaf on the spray.

I wish, oh ! I wish I were yonder cloud
 That sails about with its misty shroud ;
 Happy then and at ease I should be,
 And I'd come and float, dear Mother, o'er thee.

BUTTER'S
GRADATIONS IN SPELLING.

PART I.

WORDS OF TWO LETTERS.

at	it	an	in
as	is	if	of
me	be	he	we
no	so	by	my
ox	on	or	am
to	do	us	up

**WORDS OF THREE LETTERS, FORMED FROM WORDS
OF TWO ;**

By prefixing a Letter.

at	it	an	in	am	up
bat	bit	man	pin	ram	sup
pat	pit	pan	tin	ham	cup
mat	nit	fan	bin	ox	or
sat	sit	can	sin	fox	for
rat	kit	ran	kin	box	nor
cat	fit	tan	fin	is	as
fat	hit	van	win	his	has

By adding a Letter.

be	me	we	no	so	an
bet	met	wet	not	sod	ant
bed	men	web	nod	sop	and

COMMON WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

boy	arm	hat	day	ale	all
cat	leg	cap	pay	ice	ill
dog	lap	net	may	use	ass
pig	lip	pen	paw	fly	add
cow	rib	ink	saw	dry	odd
hen	ear	end	law	sty	egg

WORDS WITH THE SHORT SOUND OF THE VOWELS

<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
pap	pet	pip	pot	pun
sap	set	sip	sot	sun
nap	net	nip	not	run
lap	let	lip	lot	tun
par	pen	pig	pop	pug
far	fen	fig	lop	rug
tar	ten	dig	mop	mug
bar	men	big	hop	jug
bad	bed	bid	bog	but
lad	led	lid	log	nut
pad	red	hid	hog	hut
sad	fed	rid	fog	rut

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, OF TWO LETTERS EACH.

ba by	ho ly	po em	li on
la dy	ro py	po et	ri ot
ti dy	ru by	su et	he ro
ti ny	du y	di et	sa go
bo ny	ar my	di al	in to
ro sy	na vy	fu el	ev er

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, EACH BEING A WORD OF
NOT MORE THAN THREE LETTERS.

Accented on the first syllable.

tin man	car man	out let	nap kin
toy man	car boy	cut let	pip kin
oil man	car go	ham let	fir kin
sea man	car pet	arm let	pip pin
top man	par don	on set	bob bin
pit man	par ley	off set	rob in
pit saw	bar ley	out set	sat in
saw pit	mar tin	sun set	in got
tan pit	mar gin	hot bed	fag got
tip pet	tar get	cob web	can not
sip pet	par rot	bur den	can did
pup pet	car rot	hap pen	ram rod
lap pet	bar row	hat peg	pop gun
lap dog	mar row	hat box	egg cup

Accented on the second syllable.

be low	for get	a bed	in lay
be gin	for got	a far	in fix
be set	for bid	a way	in cur
up set	tom tit	sup ply	out run

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, OF NOT MORE THAN
THREE LETTERS EACH, AND ONE OF THEM A WORD.

Accented on the first syllable.

But ter	bil let	cat tle	fel low
bat ter	mal let	rat tle	mel low
bet ter	tab let	net tle	tal low
let ter	cam let	man tle	fal low
pot ter	bon net	bee tle	pil low
win ter	lin net	sad dle	wil low
tin der	gar net	pad dle	hól low
ten der	em met	rid dle	fol low
fen der	pos set	kin dle	bor row
tan ner	mar ket	can dle	mor row
man ner	vis it	ram ble	nar row
din ner	rab bit	fee ble	win dow
lad der	pul pit	mar ble	el how

Accented on the second syllable.

re new	ad apt	im ply	sub due
re lax	ad ore	com ply	pur sue
re ply	an noy	can al	ab use
ap ply	en joy	ex act	oc cur
al lay	de lay	cre ate	dis own
al low	de bar	in ter	dis arm

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, OF NOT MORE THAN
THREE LETTERS EACH, NEITHER BEING A WORD.

Accented on the first syllable.

Sis ter	le ver	cra dle	jac ket
gan der	fe ver	bri dle	pac ket
spi der	nev er	nee dle	gar ret
bor der	riv er	ket tle	fer ret
dra per	dri ver	tur tle	vel vet
cop per	dro ver	peb ble	tur bot
tem per	clo ver	sta ble	mod est
tim ber	e ven	tem ple	hon est
num ber	sev en	pur ple	rad ish
sil ver	lev el	cam el	pol ish
ba ker	col lar	ker nel	pub lic
cor ner	doc tor	tas sel	gar lic
sim mer	hol ly	ves sel	mus lin

Accented on the second syllable.

ex alt	ad opt	ho tel	buf fet
ex ert	ad mit	im pel	pre fer
ex ist	ad orn	dis pel	ful fil
re pel	de ter	com pel	min ute
re bel	de fer	com mit	se dan
re fer	de lay	per mit	e mit

BUTTER'S GRADATIONS IN SPELLING.

 PART II.

WORDS OF FOUR LETTERS, FORMED BY PREFIXING A
LETTER TO A WORD OF THREE LETTERS.

and	end	ink	all	ell	ill
sand	send	sink	pall	hell	hill
band	bend	pink	ball	bell	bill
hand	mend	link	fall	fell	fill
arm	art	ark	ass	ash	asp
harm	hart	hark	lass	hash	hasp
farm	part	park	pass	sash	rasp
barm	tart	lark	mass	dash	gasp
ale	ate	ace	ape	age	are
hale	hate	face	tape	cage	hare
tale	date	lace	cape	sage	care
gale	mate	race	nape	page	rare
ice	ire	ore	ope	ode	old
rice	hire	sore	hope	node	hold
nice	fire	tore	rope	rode	told
mice	wire	more	cope	mode	gold
aid	ail	air	eat	ear	eel
laid	hail	hair	heat	hear	heel
paid	pail	pair	seat	dear	feel
maid	nail	lair	meat	near	peel

WORDS OF FOUR LETTERS, ARRANGED IN RHYMES.

lamp	nest	pick	horn	husk	hard
damp	best	wick	born	tusk	lard
camp	rest	lick	corn	dusk	card
vamp	west	rick	morn	rusk	bard
lade	lake	lame	pine	pose	pure
fade	bake	fame	nine	nose	lure
wade	cake	came	dine	rose	cure
made	make	dame	wine	hose	sure
fawn	heal	keep	look	lead	crew
lawn	seal	deep	rook	read	grew
dawn	veal	peep	book	bead	brew
pawn	meal	weep	hook	mead	drew

WORDS OF THREE AND FOUR LETTERS.

fat	fate	pan	pane	fir	fire
rat	rate	can	cane	sir	sire
hat	hate	van	vane	bit	bite
mat	mate	man	mane	not	note
cap	cape	rag	rage	rot	rote
rap	rape	wag	wage	hop	hope
tap	tape	hid	hide	pop	pope
lad	lade	fin	fine	rod	rode
mad	made	pin	pine	rob	robe
tar	tare	win	wine	tub	tube
car	care	pip	pipe	tun	tune
bar	bare	rip	ripe	cur	cure

COMMON WORDS OF FOUR LETTERS.

head	beef	bull	tree	moon	rise
hair	veal	lamb	bush	star	fall
face	pork	goat	vine	wind	hurt
nose	cake	deer	pine	rain	sink
chin	tart	fawn	cork	hail	grow
neck	soup	hare	herb	snow	hide
back	beer	buck	root	mist	seek
bone	wine	mare	stem	land	find
arms	milk	foal	bark	rock	lose
hand	curd	colt	pith	hill	take
fist	sour	bear	leaf	vale	lend
nail	salt	wolf	seed	clay	keep
foot	lean	boar	flax	mire	hold
shin	dish	fowl	hemp	dust	cook
loin	fork	swan	fern	soil	bake
skin	fish	duck	moss	sand	boil
coat	pike	lark	leek	bank	feed
gown	carp	rook	sage	pond	bite
boot	dace	crow	mint	pool	make
shoe	chub	hawk	rice	lake	spin
sock	crab	kite	pink	gulf	bind
hose	plum	dove	rose	wave	play
hood	pear	nest	frog	tide	sing
muff	wife	claw	toad	roof	draw
silk	aunt	spur	slug	door	ride
lace	king	tail	moth	step	skip

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, EACH SYLLABLE BEING
A WORD OF NOT MORE THAN FOUR LETTERS.

Accented on the first syllable.

Free man	ant hill	back ward	man hood
fore man	mole hill	east ward	log wood
wood man	wind mill	west ward	worm wood
work man	hand mill	farm yard	fish hook
play mate	lime kiln	dock yard	bed room
help mate	tile kiln	warm bath	hand loom
ship mate	hare skin	foot path	bare foot
post age	calf skin	foot ball	crow foot
herb age	seal skin	snow ball	beet root
pack age	sea fish	trap ball	fore noon
bag gage	star fish	boot jack	edge tool
stop page	pad lock	skip jack	rain bow
bird cage	wed lock	nest ling	char coal
foot step	hem lock	seed ling	plum cake
in sect	pad dock	wed ding	book case
plum met	had dock	ear ring	neck lace
drug get	wood cock	lap wing	boot lace
nest egg	pea cock	hood wink	hen bane
hare bell	stop cock	corn bin	keep sake
cow herd	ham mock	coal pit	nose gay
goat herd	sham rock	sand pit	wag tail
crab tree	day book	hard ship	dove tail
oat meal	band box	pump kin	main sail
sun beam	cash box	seed time	pear main

pole cat	snow drop	mash tub	scar let
buck ram	work shop	cart rut	ring let
down cast	glue pot	sack but	need less
draw back	slip shod	home spun	quit rent
wool sack	fur long	saw dust	moss rose
hold fast	leap frog	hum drum	prim rose
wind lass	hay loft	lark spur	hop pole
main land	whip cord	for tune	ward robe
fire pan	land lord	post boy	tire some
hay band	silk worm	neap tide	hand some
land mark	glow worm	sash line	ring dove
hand saw	wax work	bird lime	horn pipe

Accented on the second.

be long	in deed	a lone	con form
be hold	in vent	a loud	con sent
be fore	in form	a maze	con tent
be hind	in vest	a part	con sole
be tray	at test	a side	con firm
be ware	at tend	a wake	con fine
be deck	at tire	a rise	con duct
be daub	at tack	sup pose	con tend
be stow	with out	sup port	as sail
be stir	with hold	thy self	as sure
be have	with draw	him self	as sent
out live	for give	her self	of fend
out vote	for bear	your self	gain say
out grow	for sake	man kind	cur tail

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, OF NOT MORE THAN
FOUR LETTERS EACH, AND ONE OF THEM A WORD.

Accented on the first syllable.

good ness	prop er	in fant	free dom
kind ness	coop er	ty rant	king dom
fond ness	raft er	quad rant	brit on
cold ness	wick er	cot tage	fet lock
dark ness	pray er	pas sage	mat lock
hard ness	port er	pin nace	cole wort
soft ness	arch er	fur nace	scaf fold
lame ness	deal er	ter race	pur port
tame ness	boil er	bul lace	ob long
wit ness	brew er	cli mate	mush room
fine ness	draw er	fe male	wel come
dampness	gain er	wel fare	swal low
read ing	stu dent	flat ter	dear ly
mean ing	pave ment	shut ter	love ly
beat ing	case ment	slip per	wool ly
feel ing	po tent	drum mer	safe ly
bind ing	tor rent	thin ner	grit ty
mend ing	pa rent	part ner	scan ty
farm ing	ad vent	stag ger	hand ful
gild ing	fer vent	war bler	play ful
draw ing	de cent	pat tern	mix ture
fish ing	pun gent	bit tern	rap ture
play ing	ab sent	west ern	fail ure
stay ing	ser pent	eas tern	stir rup

pack et	dar ling	com pass	rep tile
tick et	gos ling	tres pass	fer tile
bask et	flap ping	tank ard	duc tile
gold en	drip ping	stew ard	ser vile
wood en	rig ging	gar land	cap tive
flax en	brag ging	hus band	pen sive
fast en	pud ding	bal last	pas time
bush el	fur nish	cap tain	hack ney
shut tle	girl ish	gram mar	pars ley
spar kle	slug gish	host ess	lin seed
span gle	rub bish	prin cess	four teen
spin dle	cor nice	pin cers	nine teen
har vest	ser vice	nip pers	rent al
tem pest	crev ice	ad verb	verb al

Accented on the second syllable.

de part	ad just	con tain	ex tend
de fine	ad mire	con nect	ex pert
de note	ac cord	con sume	un safe
de duct	ac quit	con sist	un fold
re late	af ford	com pose	dis gust
re move	af firm	cor rode	im part
re mark	ab surd	pre vent	se cure
re turn	ab sent	pre text	ro bust
in sert	al cove	pre side	per form
in dite	al lure	pro cure	sub side
in vite	as sume	pro fane	op pose
in voke	at tain	pro pose	or dain

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, OF NOT MORE THAN
FOUR LETTERS EACH, NEITHER BEING A WORD.

Accented on the first syllable.

Na ture	mo ment	slen der	co ping
fu ture	gar ment	thun der	slo ping
fea ture	rai ment	blad der	wa ding
pic ture	oint ment	glim mer	ska ting
lec ture	frag ment	slum ber	ra ging
frac ture	ur gent	pros per	gar nish
junc ture	re gent	tum bler	var nish
pas ture	ful gent	sam pler	tar nish
pos ture	sti pend	glov er	dro nish
ves ture	driv en	plo ver	cher ish
ven ture	clos et	shiv er	brit ish
vul ture	clar et	quiv er	blem ish
plen ty	se cret	clev er	prac tice
twen ty	scat ter	flan nel	gal lant
boun ty	clat ter	chan nel	rem nant
craf ty	glit ter	chis el	ser vant
fros ty	shel ter	grav el	mus tard
spee dy	quar ter	shov el	cus tard
gree dy	plas ter	trow el	buz zard
stur dy	blis ter	bram ble	sal vage
clou dy	clus ter	thim ble	plu mage
moul dy	bol ster	stub ble	vil lage
clum sy	lob ster	stee ple	com rade
flim sy	rath er	scru ple	pri vate

crac kle	na tive	fa mous	ver dure
tric kle	mo tive	pom pous	trib ute
driz zle	ac tive	po rous	em pire
trun dle	pas sive	ner vous	fi nite
shuf fle	gran ite	pa tron	thir teen
har ness	prov ince	ma tron	nos tril
ful ness	prom ise	saf fron	tran quil
lan tern	frol ic	spon sor	bap tism
cis tern	fran tic	blos som	fil bert
quar tern	traf fic	fath om	pros pect
sa cred	ver dict	skil ful	brac ket
hun dred	flor id	prod uct	com plex
em blem	pu trid	tu mult	pre cept
chil dren	lan guid	bis muth	chim ney

Accented on the second syllable.

re buke	ex cuse	ad vise	per plex
re duce	ex pand	ad vert	per sist
re sume	ex pect	ab rupt	po lite
re ject	ex pire	af fect	se lect
re gret	ex tort	al lude	sub ject
re tain	ex hort	ac cuse	sub sist
re vive	en tice	ar cade	sus pect
de tect	em ploy	bap tize	suf fice
de cree	e rect	bal loon	im bibe
de vout	e ject	cas cade	im pute
de sist	e vade	pro fess	fer ment
de pute	com bine	pro tect	tor ment
de pend	com pute	pro voke	neg lect

BUTTER'S GRADATIONS IN SPELLING.

PART III.

LONG MONOSYLLABLES.

The vowel sounding short.

Dance	patch	tench	ledge	hinge
prance	match	bench	fledge	fringe
glance	thatch	trench	sledge	cringe
chance	scratch	drench	pledge	twinge
fetch	ditch	pence	bring	larch
sketch	pitch	hence	wring	parch
wretch	stitch	thence	string	march
stretch	switch	whence	spring	starch
frank	prong	flank	dress	since
crank	wrong	clank	press	mince
drank	strong	blank	tress	prince
prank	throng	plank	stress	quince

The vowel sounding long.

light	taste	brine	slave	troll
sight	haste	shine	shave	droll
fright	paste	twine	brave	stroll
bright	baste	swine	grave	scroll
range	bride	slate	slice	blade
change	pride	plate	price	glade
grange	glide	crate	thrice	trade
strange	stride	prate	splice	grade
crime	trace	clove	flake	spoke
prime	brace	drove	slake	broke
grime	grace	grove	brake	smoke
ohime	place	strove	drake	stroke

Containing Diphthongs.

taint	found	teach	grain	toast
saint	sound	peach	drain	coast
paint	pound	bleach	strain	roast
quaint	ground	preach	sprain	boast
cream	tread	ounce	taught	crawl
dream	bread	bounce	caught	brawl
stream	thread	pounce	naught	drawl
scream	spread	founce	fraught	scrawl
field	leech	launch	lease	frown
yield	beech	haunch	cease	crown
wield	speech	paunch	crease	brown
shield	screech	staunch	grease	drown

COMMON WORDS.

skull	dress	bread	beast	thing
brain	frock	crust	brute	flame
nerves	cloak	crumb	sheep	spark
blood	shawl	flesh	horse	torch
heart	scarf	tripe	hound	squib
lungs	shirt	spice	mouse	queen
breast	sleeve	clove	goose	trash
loins	gloves	cream	snipe	scorn
mouth	cloth	cheese	grouse	plume
tongue	crape	drink	crane	gloom
teeth	gauze	broth	chick	flute
cheek	fringe	sauce	trout	blade
throat	founce	fruit	roach	chain
wrist	thread	peach	shrimp	barge
thumb	stitch	grapes	prawn	wedge

COMMON WORDS.

House	school	field	white	grant
bricks	class	ground	black	bless
floor	child	mould	green	smile
plank	youth	fence	large	blush
board	truth	hedge	small	droop
stairs	spell	ditch	sharp	starve
vault	print	brook	blunt	lodge
glass	speech	bridge	round	shout
paint	voice	trench	square	crack
porch	chart	marsh	broad	chirp
block	globe	grass	short	shake
bench	prose	straw	grand	twist
shelf	verse	thatch	proud	scorch
hinge	slate	chaff	sweet	broil
range	sponge	sheaf	young	scrape
smoke	quire	stack	fresh	bleed
steam	quill	furze	stale	shoot
chair	strive	heath	quick	mount
broom	please	plant	swift	scrub
brush	praise	branch	brisk	blend
sweep	thank	thorn	strong	grasp
clock	sound	bloom	slight	scold
watch	noise	flock	thick	check
tongs	sport	fleece	faint	plunge
trunk	prank	spade	shrill	drive
sheet	swing	prong	crisp	grunt
quilt	slide	flail	clean	swell
plate	skate	churn	blind	dodge
spoon	bathe	hutch	moist	slope

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, EACH BEING A WORD,
AND ONE OR BOTH HAVING FIVE OR MORE LETTERS.

Accented on the first syllable.

Child hood	cup board	mouth piece
birth day	wine press	stair case
hay stack	quick sand	buck thorn
school room	load stone	house dog
fort night	wall fruit	work bench
brim stone	part ridge	tooth pick
hedge hog	scare crow	hen roost
night shade	chest nut	horse shoe
cork screw	moon light	day break
hail stone	fox glove	false hood
grey hound	white wash	swans down
spring tide	bed stead	hence forth
paste board	fire proof	egg plant
floor cloth	sand stone	land scape
sauce pan	fore sight	watch man
ink stand	town ship	grind stone
bride groom	house leek	states man
pitch fork	haw thorn	front let
black smith	earth quake	harts horn

Accented on the second syllable.

be friend	in stead	at tempt
where as	be lieve	con verse
at tract	there in	in graft
sup plant	of fence	con dense
in tense	be smear	up braid
be cause	vouch safe	in scribe
in trust	in crease	a sleep
sup press	at taint	there by

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ONE BEING A WORD,
AND ONE OR BOTH HAVING FIVE OR MORE LETTERS.

Accented on the first syllable.

Faith ful	blank et	friend ly
mis tress	pitch er	cheer ful
state ment	bloom ing	fleet ness
charm ing	stock ing	brave ly
light en	grate ful	youth ful
thick et	light ning	glean er
learn ing	scrip ture	bless ed
dor mouse	pit tance	fresh ness
twi light	floor ing	boast er
hatch et	bright ness	chick en
crook ed	grace ful	brisk et
ground sel	blunt ness	dwel ling
length en	child ish	learn ed
young ster	frank ness	paint er
splen did	crest ed	bow sprit
bright en	cheap ness	clear ance
chil blain	mourn ing	close ness

Accented on the second syllable.

de light	ap prove	ad dress
be seech	ex change	im prove
dis charge	dis grace	re fresh
em brace	ac count	ar range
af front	de fence	ex plain
ex press	ap point	ap prise
en grave	de scribe	ex tract
ac quaint	dis close	de serve
dis trust	en large	ab solve
per chance	com plaint	en twine

**WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, NEITHER BEING A WORD,
AND ONE OF THEM HAVING FIVE OR MORE LETTERS.**

Accented on the first syllable.

Pru dence	pros trate	shoul der
ab stract	stran ger	trink et
sub stance	satch el	lin guist
cre dence	com merce	sprin kle
floun der	en glish	fre quent
cum brous	min strel	squan der
si lence	os trich	chal lenge
chand ler	butch er	trans fer
breth ren	leath er	scram ble
hus tings	sen tence	fran chise
frus trate	squir rel	clois ter
strug gle	ca dence	struc ture
vi brate	kitch en	sol stice
splin ter	sem blance	griev ous
lan guage	pleas ure	splen dor
promp ter	san guine	fligh ty

Accented on the second syllable.

de clare	ex clude	dis pense
com plete	com mence	per ceive
re joice	dis tinct	ad vance
ob struct	ex ploit	sus pense
ex pense	de prive	ap proach
trans fer	im plore	re nounce
ob scure	af flict	pre tence
re ceive	ex treme	de cline
ad journ	pro nounce	ap plaud
de spair	de stroy	re flect

TOWNS AND CITIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Ber wick	Cam bridge	Dun dee'
Mor peth	Ox ford	Mont rose'
Dur ham	Wood stock	Cu par
Stock ton	Bed ford	Stir ling
Wake field	Hert ford	Fal kirk
Shef field	Brent ford	Dal keith
Whit by	Maid stone	Jed burgh
Peñ rith	Chat ham	Dum fries'
Pres ton	Green wick	Ir vine
Black burn	Wool wick	Ren frew
Bol ton	Tun bridge	Pais ley
Ches ter	Guild ford	Green ock
Stock port	Croy don	Lan ark
Bridge north	South wark	Glas gow
Mon mouth	Brigh ton	Bel fast'
Chep stow	Has tings	Stra bane'
Lin coln	Read ing	New ry
Nor wick	Wind sor	Long ford
Yar mouth	Ports mouth	Kil dare'
Ips wick	Wey mouth	Car low
Chelms ford	Lud low	Dun dalk
Har wick	Bris tol	Dub lin
Der by	Taun ton	Wick low
New ark	Ply mouth	Wex ford
Staf ford	Fal mouth	Kin sale'
Litch field	Pem broke	Cash el
Dud ley	Mil ford	Clon mel
War wick	Car diff	Sli go
Strat ford	Swan sea	Gal way

FOREIGN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Par is	Dres den
Ar ras	Leip sic
Dun kirk	Bruns wick
Stras burg	Ham burg
Tou lon'	Lu beck
Tou louse'	Frank fort
Mad rid'	Brem en
Ca diz	Pres burg
Se ville	Smyr na
Lis bon	Mec ca
Brus sels	Cash mere'
Ven ice	Nag pore'
Mil an	Poo nah
Flor ence	Bom bay
Leg horn	Mad ras'
Na ples	Ran goon'
Bel grade	Pe kin'
Mos cow	Nan kin'
Mun ster	Can ton'
Cob lentz'	Cai ro
Co logne'	Gon dar
Ber lin'	Al giers'
Pots dam	Tu nis
Stet tin	Que bec'
Bres lau	Bos ton
Po sen	Charles ton
Dant zic	Pitts burg
Mu nich	Tren ton
Augs burg	Li ma

CHRISTIAN NAMES.

Al bert
Al fred
An drew
Ar thur
Ed ward
Ed win
Fran cis
Hen ry
Hor ace
Jo seph
Rich ard
Rob ert
Thom as
Wal ter
Wil liam
Ag nes
Al ice
An na
Cla ra
El len
Em ma
Han nah
Jes sy
Lau ra
Lu cy
Mar tha
Ma ry
Sa rah
Su san

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, SOUNDED AS ONE.

ed having the common sound of d.

named	nailed	dabbed	called
blamed	sailed	ebbed	walled
framed	boiled	ribbed	squalled
planed	soiled	robbed	felled
pined	claimed	throbbed	shelled
pruned	strained	rubbed	swelled
ruled	seemed	scrubbed	filled
filed	formed	crammed	chilled
shared	trained	drummed	skilled
hired	chained	tinned	drilled
cured	crowned	fanned	tilled
probed	drowned	wagged	rolled
saved	coined	tugged	polled
proved	sprained	barred	tolled

ed sounding like t.

placed	watched	clapped	passed
graced	fetchd	slapped	classed
spiced	botched	flapped	dressed
sliced	perched	snapped	pressed
fleeced	scorched	rapped	blessed
forced	touched	strapped	kissed
chased	preached	chipped	missed
versed	reached	shipped	tossed
nursed	asked	skipped	crossed
cursed	corked	stripped	spelled
baked	worked	supped	dwelled
raked	milke	chopped	spilled
yoked	walked	stopped	scoffed

BUTTER'S GRADATIONS IN SPELLING.

PART IV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

Accented on the first syllable.

Gar den er	set tle ment	pow er ful
cus tom er	man age ment	won der ful
wan dèr er	gov ern ment	sor row ful
trav el er	tes ta ment	plen ti ful
la bor er	fir ma ment	mer ci ful
lec tu rer	sen ti ment	pass a ble
of fi cer	com pli ment	port a ble
pas sen ger	nu tri ment	bla ma ble
min is ter	in stru ment	du ra ble
lav en der	mon u ment	sen si ble
ju ni per	ten e ment	vis i ble
gos sa mer	dif fer ent	flex i ble
vis it or	res i dent	sol u ble
mon it or	prov i dent	pin na cle
gov er nor	im pu dent	ob sta cle
an cès tor	tur bu lent	spec ta cle
em per or	com pe tent	par ti cle
gen tle man	pen i tent	cit a del
al der man	dil i gent	riv u let
pen man ship	con fi dence	cab i net
work man ship	con fer ence	lev er et
fel low ship	in flu ence	par a pet
broth er hood	in do lence	quad ru ped
live li hood	in no cence	in tel lect

dan ger ous
 clam or ous
 poi son ous
 ru in ous
 haz ard ous
 scan dal ous
 mar vel ous
 li bel ous
 gen er ous
 nu mer ous
 bois ter ous
 pop u lous
 fab u lous
 bar ba rous
 in fa mous
 va ri ous
 se ri ous
 glo ri ous
 fu ri ous
 cu ri ous
 en vi ous
 per vi ous
 pre vi ous
 de vi ous
 te di ous
 co pi ous
 du bi ous
 pit e ous
 du te ous
 plen te ous

dra per y
 mis er y
 fish er y
 bra ver y
 fi ner y
 bri ber y
 fop per y
 slip per y
 gal ler y
 lot ter y
 bat ter y
 sal ar y
 li brar y
 con trar y
 fac tor y
 vic tor y
 rec tor y
 his tor y
 mem or y
 sa vor y
 in jur y
 per jur y
 pen u ry
 ma son ry
 rev el ry
 ri val ry
 hus band ry
 her ald ry
 in dus try
 min is try

mor al ize
 sig nal ize
 civ il ize
 fer til ize
 pa tron ize
 ag gran dize
 ex er cise
 com pro mise
 ser pen tine
 tur pen tine
 col um bine
 por cu pine
 pan to mime
 ex pe dite
 ap pe tite
 cir cum scribe
 pa tron age
 pa rent age
 pas tu rage
 av er age
 car til age
 fo li age
 hur ri cane
 mar ma lade
 cav al cade
 an ti dote
 tel e scope
 mi cro scope
 man i fold
 por ti co

lat i tude
 lon gi tude
 mag ni tude
 mul ti tude
 al ti tude
 for ti tude
 sol i tude
 am pli tude
 tur pi tude
 grat i tude
 rec ti tude
 promp ti tude
 in ter lude
 ab so lute
 res o lute
 in sti tute
 con sti tute
 sub sti tute
 des ti tute
 ex e cute
 per se cute
 fur ni ture
 sig na ture
 lig a ture
 cur va ture
 ap er ture
 si ne cure
 rid i cule
 ret i cule
 ves ti bule

ed u cate
 in di cate
 sup pli cate
 fab ri cate
 ad vo cate
 nav i gate
 sub ju gate
 ven er ate
 sat u rate
 med i tate
 im i tate
 hes i tate
 cul ti vate
 cap ti vate
 el e vate
 dis si pate
 dec o rate
 per fo rate
 con se crate
 pen e trate
 sep ar ate
 ad e quate
 cal cu late
 reg u late
 mod u late
 stip u late
 ven ti late
 fluc tu ate
 de vi ate
 an i mate

jus ti fy
 tes ti fy
 mor ti fy
 cer ti fy
 rec ti fy
 pet ri fy
 pu ri fy
 glo ri fy
 grat i fy
 mag ni fy
 sig ni fy
 am pli fy
 sim pli fy
 sat is fy
 dig ni fy
 quan ti ty
 qual i ty
 char i ty
 brev i ty
 lev i ty
 grav i ty
 den si ty
 prop er ty
 lib er ty
 mod es ty
 hon es ty
 maj es ty
 loy al ty
 nov el ty
 gay e ty

sub stan tive
 ad jec tive
 pos i tive
 neg a tive
 nar ra tive
 nu tri tive
 def i nite
 in fi nite
 fa vor ite
 op pos ite
 mas cu line
 fem i nine
 gen u ine
 nec tar ine
 ed i fice
 or i fice
 sac ri fice
 ar ti fice
 cow ard ice
 in fan cy
 de cen cy
 clem en cy
 cur ren cy
 ten den cy
 har mo ny
 col o ny
 com pa ny
 bot a ny
 des ti ny
 in fa my

gen tle ness
 thank ful ness
 clev er ness
 hap pi ness
 god li ness
 clum si ness
 gree di ness
 wil der ness
 gov er ness
 num ber less
 e ven ing
 of fer ing
 can cel ing
 ven tu ring
 nov el ist
 mor al ist
 oc u list
 hu mor ist
 mag net ism
 des pot ism
 ben e fit
 ob e lisk
 man u script
 pen du lum
 o ver plus
 dif fi cult
 sim ple ton
 gar ri son
 grid i ron
 di a mond

grad u al
 an nu al
 man u al
 punc tu al
 ge ni al
 prac ti cal
 op ti cal
 med i cal
 lib er al
 min er al
 nu mer al
 fu ner al
 gen er al
 ad mir al
 cor por al
 nat u ral
 cap it al
 hos pit al
 ped es tal
 in ter val
 fes ti val
 cir cu lar
 sin gu lar
 pop u lar
 glob u lar
 sim i lar
 el e gant
 com bat ant
 con so nant
 tem per ance

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

Accented on the second syllable.

Em ploy ment	com mand er	per form ance
re fresh ment	de fend er	re sist ance
a bridge ment	up hold er	an noy ance
ar range ment	pre serv er	al low ance
re fine ment	sub scri ber	ap pear ance
al lure ment	in tru der	ac quaint ance
a maze ment	per fu mer	ad mit tance
ad just ment	be gin ner	re mit tance
as sort ment	ja pan ner	re sem blance
a part ment	sep tem ber	in su rance
a mend ment	oc to ber	al li ance
re tire ment	no vem ber	com pli ance
ap point ment	de cem ber	at tend ant
at one ment	re mem ber	ac count ant
ad vance ment	dis tem per	ac cord ant
ap pa rent	dis or der	im port ant
trans pa rent	dis as ter	re pug nant
con sist ent	con sid er	in dig nant
re splen dent	dis cov er	de mon strate
op po nent	be wil der	con tem plate
in cum bent	com pact ness	ex cul pate
sub sis tence	re miss ness	com pen sate
im pru dence	re gard less	in tes tate
in dul gence	im per fect	al ter nate
re ful gence	dis hon est	ad van tage
oc cur rence	in ter pret	ap pen dage
ex ist ence	be lov ed	en com pass
con do lence	ex am ple	in hu man

pro duc tive
 in struc tive
 vin dic tive
 de fec tive
 per spec tive
 at trac tive
 at ten tive
 pre ven tive
 of fen sive
 ex pen sive
 sub mis sive
 op pres sive
 a bu sive
 con clu sive
 in tru sive
 re plen ish
 di min ish
 ad mon ish
 as ton ish
 de mol ish
 em bel lish
 e stab lish
 ac com plish
 dis tin guish
 re lin quish
 de ter mine
 ex am ine
 in tes tine
 in jus tice
 ap pren tice

do mes tic
 ma jes tic
 e las tic
 fan tas tic
 mag net ic
 dra mat ic
 ro man tic
 re pub lic
 in trin sic
 e lec tric
 in hab it
 ex hib it
 in her it
 dis cred it
 de pos it
 de crep it
 in trep id
 in sip id
 pa rent al
 pa ter nal
 ex ter nal
 di ur nal
 noc tur nal
 re mov al
 ap prov al
 ar ri val
 pro po sal
 re fu sal
 im mor tal
 ac quit tal

pro tec tor
 con duc tor
 nar ra tor
 spec ta tor
 in ven tor
 im pos tor
 sur vi vor
 ad ven ture
 con jec ture
 de par ture
 mis for tune
 con trib ute
 ac cus tom
 a ban don
 en vel op
 mo men tous
 stu pen dous
 tre men dous
 de si rous
 e nor mous
 un feel ing
 ex tend ing
 in tend ing
 pre su ming
 as sem bly
 in qui ry
 un wor thy
 for get ful
 re spect ful
 dis grace ful

cre a tion
 sal va tion
 temp ta tion
 com ple tion
 pe ti tion
 po si tion
 con di tion
 de vo tion
 pro mo tion
 pol lu tion
 in ac tion
 ex trac tion
 af fec tion
 de jec tion
 col lec tion
 con nec tion
 cor rec tion
 dis sec tion
 de tec tion
 at ten tion
 de ten tion
 in ven tion
 di ges tion
 de cep tion
 ex emp tion
 re demp tion
 de scrip tion
 sub scrip tion
 pre sump tion
 cor rup tion

in va sion
 ad he sion
 di vi sion
 ex plo sion
 dif fu sion
 con clu sion
 in tru sion
 re pul sion
 con vul sion
 ex pan sion
 de clen sion
 di men sion
 ex ten sion
 in ver sion
 con ver sion
 im mer sion
 dis per sion
 ac ces sion
 pro ces sion
 con fes sion
 pro fes sion
 trans gres sion
 im pres sion
 ex pres sion
 ad mis sion
 per mis sion
 sub mis sion
 dis cus sion
 con cus sion
 com pas sion

vex a tious
 fa ce tious
 in cau tious
 in fec tious
 sen ten tious
 am bi tious
 fic ti tious
 pro pi tious
 ca pa cious
 te na cious
 vi va cious
 vo ra cious
 fal la cious
 de li cious
 sus pi cious
 per ni cious
 con ta gious
 re li gious
 pro di gious
 po ten tial
 es sen tial
 sub stan tial
 pro vin cial
 com mer cial
 of fi cial
 ju di cial
 im pa tient
 suf fi cient
 de fi cient
 al le giance

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

Accented on the third syllable.

Vol un teer	bal us trade	de com pose
pri va teer	col on nade	in dis pose
gaz et teer	cav al cade	dis com mode
en gin eer	bar ri cade	in ter lope
dom i neer	am bus cade	here to fore
pi o neer	pal i sade	ev er more
per se vere	un der take	com mo dore
in ter fere	dis en gage	re in force
dis ap pear	mis be have	o ver flow
in dis creet	un a wares	dis ap prove
sev en teen	in ter change	af ter noon
in ter vene	en ter tain	pan ta loon
su per sede	ap per tain	o ver look
in com plete	car a van	cor re spond
pa ten tee	un der stand	there up on
ab sen tee	coun ter mand	op por tune
ap pre hend	rep ri mand	im ma ture
rep re hend	coun ter act	pre ma ture
rec om mend	dis re gard	in se cure
dis con tent	dis em bark	dis a buse
rep re sent	con tra dict	mis con duct
cir cum vent	vi o lin	in so much
un der went	in dis tinct	o ver turn
dis re spect	cir cum scribe	re im burse
rec ol lect	su per scribe	tan ta mount
in cor rect	un der mine	de com pound
con tro vert	su per vise	dis al low
in ex pert	dis ap point	here a bouts

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES.

Accented on the first syllable.

com fort a ble	sta tion ar y	cal cu la tor
prof it a ble	dic tion ar y	ven ti la tor
ten ant a ble	com men tar y	al li ga tor
hab it a ble	mo men tar y	pros e cu tor
cred it a ble	plan e tar y	spec u la tive
par don a ble	dig ni tar y	leg is la tive
rea son a ble	sol i tar y	op er a tive
hon or a ble	mil i tar y	nom in a tive
ser vice a ble	trib u tar y	com pli ca ted
per ish a ble	sal u tar y	fab ri ca ted
lam ent a ble	lu mi nar y	tem per a ture
prefer a ble	sem i nar y	lit er a ture
ad mir a ble	or di nar y	ju di ca ture
hos pit a ble	pul mo nar y	ag ri cul ture
char it a ble	sec on dar y	hor ti cul ture
im it a ble	lit er ar y	con tro ver sy
pal at a ble	tem por ar y	cor pu len cy
ven er a ble	ac tu ar y	ad mir al ty
tol er a ble	sanc tu ar y	cas u al ty
vul ner a ble	ad ver sar y	mat ri mon y
mem or a ble	ar bi trar y	pat ri mon y
ap plic a ble	dil a tor y	an ti mon y
prac tic a ble	or a tor y	tes ti mon y
es tim a ble	tran si tor y	el e gant ly
for mid a ble	ter ri tor y	ev i dent ly
va ri a ble	dor mi tor y	u ni form ly
a mi a ble	rep er tor y	gen er ous ly
val u a ble	prom on tor y	won der ful ly

Accented on the second syllable.

ab surd i ty	con grat u late	em bel lish ment
de form i ty	ac cu mu late	ac com plish ment
hu man i ty	cer tif i cate	as ton ish ment
au thor i ty	in tem per ate	pre dic a ment
ma jor i ty	re gen er ate	e mol u ment
mi nor i ty	re mu ner ate	in teg u ment
pros per i ty	de lib er ate	ex per i ment
tim id i ty	re ver ber ate	im pris on ment
fru gal i ty	co op er ate	pre em i nent
con vex i ty	ex ter min ate	im per ti nent
con cav i ty	con tam in ate	om nip o tent
no bil i ty	de bil i tate	magn if i cent
hos til i ty	pre med i tate	be nef i cent
na tiv i ty	ab bre vi ate	be nev o lent
di vin i ty	re mark a ble	e quiv a lent
se ren i ty	con form a ble	o be di ent
ex trem i ty	al low a ble	con stit u ent
im pu ni ty	un search a ble	in dif fer ence
com mu ni ty	a gree a ble	cir cum fer ence
so lem ni ty	de plo ra ble	in com pe tence
e ter ni ty	in cu ra ble	ex pe di ence
fu tu ri ty	con so la ble	con ve ni ence
im men si ty	in ca pa ble	sub ser vi ence
sa lu bri ty	im mu ta ble	in hab i tant
ce leb ri ty	cor rup ti ble	an nu i tant
va ri e ty	com bus ti ble	com mu ni cant
pro pri e ty	de fen si ble	in el e gant
so ci e ty	ad mis si ble	de liv er ance
sa ti e ty	in sol u ble	pro tu ber ance

la bo ri ous
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 bar ba ri an
 gram ma ri an
 li bra ri an
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 e ques tri an
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 me rid i an
 re pub li can
 par tic u lar
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 tri an gu lar

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 con spir a cy
 trans pa ren cy
 ac com pa ny
 ma hog a ny
 de liv er y
 re cov er y
 re fec tor y
 re frac tor y
 com pul sor y
 per son i fy
 i den ti fy
 in dem ni fy
 cos mop o lite
 mo nop o lize

Accented on the third syllable.

lim i ta tion	con tri bu tion	en ter tain ment
in for ma tion	dis tri bu tion	dis ap point ment
ref or ma tion	res o lu tion	dis con tent ment
fer men ta tion	el o cu tion	in ter mit tent
im por ta tion	dim i nu tion	in con sis tent
con fir ma tion	lo co mo tion	om ni pres ent
pro cla ma tion	ad mo ni tion	in de pen dence
es ti ma tion	am mu ni tion	cor res pon dence
am pu ta tion	sup po si tion	ju ris pru dence
rep u ta tion	prop o si tion	in ter fe rence
ex pec ta tion	res ur rec tion	per se ve rance
at tes ta tion	im per fec tion	dis ap pear ance
con sul ta tion	pre di lec tion	in com plete ness
com bi na tion	in tro duc tion	ben e fac tress
cor o na tion	ben e dic tion	ac a dem ic
con so la tion	in ter rup tion	su do rif ic
rev e la tion	su per scrip tion	mi cro scop ic
pop u la tion	ap pre hen sion	em ble mat ic
nav i ga tion	com men ta tor	math e mat ics
con gre ga tion	cal cu la tor	dis in her it
cul ti va tion	al li ga tor	ev er last ing
ed u ca tion	me di a tor	com pre hen sive
ap pli ca tion	u ni ver sal	re tro spec tive
dem on stra tion	or na men tal	lo co mo tive
al ter a tion	in stru men tal	un pro duc tive
ad o ra tion	com pli men tal	dan de li on
ad mi ra tion	det ri men tal	os ten ta tious
com men da tion	el e men tal	ad van ta geous
ap pro ba tion	o ri en tal	far i na ceous

BUTTER'S GRADATIONS IN SPELLING.

PART V.

Easy Meanings.

KINDRED, OFFICERS.

- Parent.* A father or mother.
Child. A boy or girl.
Baby, or infant. A dear little child that cannot walk or talk.
Husband. A married man.
Wife. A married woman.
Bride. A newly-married woman.
Bachelor. An unmarried man.
Widow. A woman whose husband is dead.
Orphan. A child whose parents are dead.
Uncle. A parent's brother.
Aunt. A parent's sister.
Nephew, or niece. A brother or sister's child.
Cousin. An uncle or aunt's child.
King. A sovereign ruler, the head of a nation.
Subject. One of the people living under a king.
Tenant. One who rents a house or premises of another.
Landlord. One who lets a house or land to another.
Parson. The priest or clergyman of a parish.
Magistrate. A public officer to keep the peace.
Beadle. A petty parish officer.
Pupil. A scholar, a learner.
Dwarf. A very short man.
Giant. A very tall man.
Nurse. One that takes care of sick people or children.
Mayor. The chief magistrate of a city or borough.
Alderman. A magistrate.

COUNTRY MATTERS.

- Field.* A place where grass or corn grows.
Meadow. A field where grass grows for hay.
Garden. Ground where vegetables, flowers, and fruit grow.
Orchard. A plantation of fruit-trees.
Park. A large inclosure with trees, deer, &c.
Grove. A walk between rows of trees.
Hedge. A fence of shrubs or thorn-bushes.
Ditch. A trench dug to drain water off ground.
Hill. An elevation of ground.
Mountain. A very large and lofty hill.
Dale, dell, vale, or valley. A hollow between hills.
Landscape. A country view.
Tree. A large vegetable with a tall woody stem.
Shrub, or bush. A small tree.
Herb. A plant with a soft stalk, not woody.
Weed. A worthless plant that grows of itself.
Root. The part of a plant by which it is nourished.
Leaves. The green parts of trees and plants.
Blossom, or flower. The pretty colored part of a plant.
Fruit. The part of a plant or tree which is used for food, and which contains the seed.
Seed. The produce of plants, which, when sown in the ground, produces new plants.
Corn, or grain. The seeds which grow in the ears or husks of wheat, oats, barley, rye, &c.
Straw. The stalk on which corn grows.
Hay. Grass cut and dried for food for cattle.
Harvest. The time of reaping and gathering corn.
Gleaner. One who gathers what the reapers have let fall.
Sheaf. A bundle of stalks of corn.
Thresh. To beat corn out of the ear.
Winnow. To separate the corn from the chaff by a fan.
Chaff. The husks or covering of the grains of corn.

- Flour.* The finest part of ground corn.
Bran. The husky part of ground corn.
Farm. Several cultivated fields.
Barn. A storehouse for corn, &c.
Stack. A large heap of hay or corn.
Stable. A house for horses.
Dairy. A place where milk is made into butter and cheese.
Churn. A vessel in which cream is made into butter.
Spade. A tool to dig with.
Plough. An instrument for turning up the ground.
Furrow. A trench made by a plough.
Rake. A toothed instrument to smooth the ground.
Harrow. A large compound rake, with iron teeth.
Scythe. An instrument for mowing grass, &c.
Sickle. A reaping-hook for cutting corn.
Hoe. A tool for cutting up weeds.
Manure. Anything that enriches the land.
Village. A small number of houses.
Town. A large number of houses, with a market, &c.
Borough. A large town, with a mayor and other officers.
City. A large town, containing several parishes.
Path. A narrow foot-way.
Road. A highway for horses, carts, and carriages.
Lane. A narrow road.
Street. A way between two rows of houses.
River. A large stream of water
Brook, or rivulet. A little river.
Canal. A narrow river that has been dug.
Pond, or pool. A collection of water.
Sea. A large body of salt water.
Ocean. The great or main sea.
Bridge. A road-way built over a river.
Fountain. A spring of water.
Stream. A running water.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

- Carpenter.* A worker in wood.
Joiner. He who does the finer wood-work in a house.
Smith. A worker in iron.
Farrier. One who shoes and cures horses.
Brazier. A worker in copper and brass.
Mason. A builder with stone.
Miller. He that grinds corn into meal or flour.
Baker. He that makes bread, biscuits, &c.
Brewer. He that makes beer from malt and hops.
Grocer. A seller of tea, sugar, plums, spices, &c.
Butcher. He that sells meat.
Chandler. A seller of wax and tallow candles, soap, oil, &c.
Weaver. One who makes threads into cloth.
Clothier. A maker of cloth.
Draper. A seller of cloth.
Mercer. A seller of silks, &c.
Tailor. He that makes men's clothes.
Hosier. A seller of stockings, gloves, &c.
Haberdasher. One who sells ribbons, tapes, laces, &c.
Tanner. One who makes skins into leather.
Currier. A leather dresser.
Dyer. One that stains cloth, silk, &c.
Milliner. One who makes ladies' caps and bonnets.
Plumber. One who makes leaden cisterns, pipes, &c.
Glazier. One who makes and mends glass windows.
Sawyer. One who cuts trees into planks or boards.
Turner. One who turns wood, &c. into shape in a lathe.
Cooper. He that makes tubs, barrels, pails, &c.
Builder. He that constructs houses, churches, &c.
Upholsterer. One who furnishes houses.
Thatcher. He that covers houses, stacks, &c. with reeds or straw.
Farmer. He that grows corn, hay, turnips, &c. in fields.

- Gardener.* A grower of vegetables, fruit, flowers, &c.
Grazier. One who feeds cattle for sale.
Drover. He that drives cattle or sheep to market.
Engineer. One who makes machinery.
Founder. One who casts metals into forms.
Tinker. A mender of saucepans and kettles.
Cobbler. A mender of shoes and boots.
Pedlar, or hawker. One who carries his wares about to sell.
Angler. One who catches fish with a rod and hook.
Poulterer. One who sells fowls ready for the cook.
Cook. One that prepares food for eating.
Confectioner. A maker of sweetmeats.
Cutler. A maker of knives, scissors, &c.
Butler. A servant that has charge of wines, &c.
Publican. One who sells beer, wine, &c.
Barber. A shaver of men's beards.
Collier. A digger or seller of coals.
Furrier. A dealer in furs.
Stationer. A dealer in writing-paper, books, &c.
Druggist. A seller of medicines.
Mariner. A seaman, a sailor.
Porter. One who carries parcels or loads.
Merchant. A wholesale dealer, a foreign trader.
Peasant. A country laborer.
Banker. One who manages other people's money.
Treasurer. One that has charge of a society's money.
Secretary. One that writes for another.
Broker. One who does business for others.
Auctioneer. One who sells by public bidding.
Artist. A painter of pictures.
Apothecary. One who mixes and sells medicines.
Surgeon. One who cures wounds, &c.
Physician. One who prescribes medicines for diseases.
Lapidary. One who cuts precious stones.

FOOD.

- Bread.* Food made of ground corn, and baked.
- Loaf.* A mass of bread as it is baked.
- Pudding.* A mixture of flour, eggs, &c., boiled or baked.
- Dumpling.* A small sort of boiled pudding.
- Pie.* A crust baked with fruit or meat in it.
- Tart.* A small fruit pie.
- Milk.* The natural drink of young animals.
- Cream.* The oily part of milk which rises.
- Butter.* A fat substance made by churning cream.
- Curd.* The solid part of milk to which acid has been put.
- Whey.* The thin part of curdled milk.
- Cheese.* Food made of pressed curds.
- Malt.* Barley fermented and dried in a kiln.
- Hops.* The bitter flower-leaves of a climbing plant.
- Beer.* Drink brewed from malt and hops.
- Ale.* A sort of beer.
- Wine.* Grape-juice fermented.
- Cider.* Apple-juice fermented.
- Perry.* Pear-juice fermented.
- Mead.* Honey and water fermented.
- Vinegar.* Wine or beer become quite sour.
- Meat.* The flesh of animals.
- Bone.* The hard frame-work of an animal's body.
- Lean.* The muscle or fibrous part of meat.
- Fat.* The oily part of meat.
- Suet.* The hard fat of uncooked meat.
- Dripping.* The fat from roasted meat.
- Lard.* Pork fat boiled down.
- Marrow.* A sort of fat in the inside of bones.
- Grease.* Soft fat.
- Oil.* Liquid fat.
- Hunger.* A natural desire for food.
- Thirst.* A natural desire for drink.

- Mutton.* The flesh of sheep.
Beef. The flesh of oxen and cows.
Veal. The flesh of calves.
Pork. The flesh of pigs.
Venison. The flesh of deer.
Ham. The thigh of an animal salted and dried.
Poultry. Domestic fowls for eating.
Gravy. The juice of cooked meat.
Broth. Liquor in which meat has been boiled.
Soup. A rich sort of broth.
Sauce. Something to give a relish to food.
Gruel. Food made by boiling oatmeal in water.
Sugar. The sweet juice of a sort of cane dried.
Treacle. A sirup that is got in making sugar.
Honey. A sweet juice collected by bees.
Sirup. Vegetable juice sweetened.
Jelly. The congealed juice of meat, fruit, &c.
Jam. Fruit boiled with sugar.
Marmalade. Oranges, &c. sliced and boiled with sugar
Tea. The dried leaves of a Chinese plant.
Coffee. The berries of a tree.
Grapes. The fruit of the vine.
Raisins. Grapes dried in the sun.
Prunes. Plums dried in the sun.
Dates. The fruit of a sort of palm tree.
Rice. A sort of grain, like barley.
Spice. A vegetable substance of a high taste and smell.
Salt. A white substance used for seasoning.
Pepper. A common strong-smelling and hot spice.
Mustard. The seeds of a plant dried and ground.
Breakfast. The first meal in the day.
Lunch. Refreshment before dinner.
Dinner. The principal meal.
Supper. The evening meal.

BUILDINGS:

- House.* A building to live in.
Cottage. A small dwelling-house.
Church. The house of God; a place of worship.
Chapel. A small church.
Palace. A king's house.
Inn. A house of refreshment for travelers.
Barn. A store-house for corn.
Granary. A store-house for threshed corn.
Mill. A place where corn is ground.
Stable. A house for horses.
Pantry, or larder. A cool place where meat, &c. is kept.
Dairy. The place where they make butter and cheese.
Sty. A pig's house.
Wall. A fence of bricks, &c.
Door. The entrance to a house or room.
Gate. A large outer door.
Window. An opening for air and light.
Floor. The part of a room on which we stand.
Ceiling. The inner covering of the roof.
Stairs. Steps to an upper room.
Joists. The smaller timbers of a floor.
Roof. The covering of a building.
Kitchen. A room to cook in.
Parlor. A common sitting-room.
Closet. A small private room.
Cellar. An underground store-room.
Vault. An arched cellar.
Shelf. A board fixed to put things on.
Hinge. The joint on which a door turns.
Latch. A catch of a door or gate.
Bolt. A fastening of a door.
Lock. A complicated fastening.
Key. An instrument to open a lock.

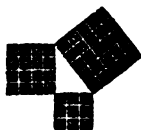
TIMES, SEASONS, WEATHER, &c.

- Sun.* The glorious body that gives us heat and light.
Moon. The changeable light of the night.
Stars. Distant suns appearing like bright points.
Day. The time when the sun is up.
Morning. The early part of the day.
Noon. Midday, when the sun is highest.
Evening. The latter part of the day.
Night. When it is dark from the sun's being set.
Twilight. The faint light after sunset and before sunrise.
Dawn. The break of day, when it begins to be light.
Week. A space of seven days.
Fortnight. A space of two weeks.
Month. Four weeks ; a moon time.
Year. Twelve months ; 365 days.
Seasons. The four times of the year.
Spring. The time when seeds and plants begin to grow.
Summer. Long days and hot weather.
Autumn. Fruit time and harvest.
Winter. Short days and cold weather.
Weather. The state of the air as to heat, cold, rain, &c.
East. That part where the sun rises.
South. Where the sun is at midday or noon.
West. The part where the sun sets.
North. The part opposite the south.
Sunday. The Lord's Day, or the Sabbath.
Cloud. A collection of vapors in the air.
Rain. Drops of water falling from the clouds.
Hail. Frozen rain.
Snow. Frozen vapor.
Ice. Frozen water.
Steam. The vapor of hot water.
Lightning. The flash that goes before thunder.
Thunder. A loud rolling noise in the air.

SUNDRIES.

- Flax.* A plant from whose fibres linen is made.
- Linseed.* The seed of flax, which yields oil.
- Hemp.* A coarse sort of flax, from which ropes are made.
- Cotton.* A sort of down about the seeds of a tree.
- Silk.* A shining thread spun by a sort of caterpillar.
- Hair.* The natural covering of some animals.
- Wool.* A curly sort of hair.
- Thread.* A thin twisted line of flax, cotton, &c.
- Yarn.* Wool or cotton spun into a thread.
- Worsted.* Woollen thread.
- Cloth.* Wool, linen, &c., woven.
- Leather.* The skins of animals tanned and dressed.
- Parchment.* Sheepskins prepared to write on.
- Paper.* Sheets made of old linen or cotton rags.
- Tallow.* Animal fat used for candles.
- Soap.* A mixture of fat and soda.
- Wax.* The substance of which bees make honeycomb.
- Candle.* A tallow or wax light with a cotton wick.
- Lamp.* A light made with oil and a wick.
- Lantern.* A transparent case for a candle.
- Starch.* A sort of flour for stiffening linen.
- Waxer.* A piece of paste used for closing letters.
- Glue.* A sticky substance made by boiling animals' feet.
- Gum.* A sticky juice of some trees that hardens in the air.
- Rosin, or resin.* A sort of gum.
- Turpentine.* A resinous juice of certain trees.
- Tar.* A thick black substance obtained from fir-trees.
- Pitch.* Tar hardened by boiling it slowly.
- Brimstone, or sulphur.* A yellow substance that easily takes fire.
- Coal.* A black sort of stone which burns well.
- Charcoal.* Wood partly burnt.
- Coke.* Coal partly burnt in a closed place.

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